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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1876. NO. 138.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Italy.

MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM STORY'S DAUGHTER TO A CATHOLIC—SPECIAL DISPENSATION.

ROME, February 15.—The Pope granted a dispensation for the marriage of the daughter of the sculptor Story, a Protestant, with Commendatore Peruzzi, a Catholic and brother of the Syndic of Florence. The grant is mentioned as a remarkable exception to a rule never before broken during the pontificate of Pius IX. Some extreme Ultramontanists are highly displeased.

England.

THE PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH MINISTER SCHENCK.

LONDON, February 15.—The *Morning Hour* says: Rumors have been afloat the past few days to the effect that telegrams have been passing between President Grant and Minister Schenck, concerning the latter's resignation. Some of these reports distinctly state that General Schenck has been asked to resign, and others aver that the President telegraphs General Schenck that he intends to stand by him.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

LONDON, February 15.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Disraeli moved a bill enabling the Queen to take the style and title of Empress of India.

GERMANY TO BE BACKED IN CHINA.

Telegraphic instructions have been sent to Mr. Wade, the British Minister to China, to support the German claim against China for the plundering of the German schooner Anna, off Foo Chow, last September. A portion of the detached squadron has been ordered to China for the purpose of strengthening Mr. Wade's hands, but there is no reason to believe that any cause for hostile demonstration will arise.

ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 15.—Viscount Hinchinbrooke was elected to Parliament, to-day, from Huntingdon and Godmanchester. He favors the union of Church and State and religious teaching in school.

Viscount Crichton, who recently accepted office as Junior Lord of the Treasury, has been re-elected to Parliament from Enniskillen.

Thomas Blake, Liberal, was to-day returned to Parliament from Leominster.

Spain.

CARLOS WHIPPED AGAIN OFFICIALLY.

MADRID, February 15.—It is officially announced that the Carlists were completely defeated on the 13th by General Quesada in the formidable positions which they occupied at Elgueta. Don Carlos and his forces fled towards Villa Real and Suma, pursued by Quesada. The latter passed the night at Vergara. General Mariones has occupied the Carlist line of fortifications and entered Zumaya.

A dispatch from the Alfonsists headquarters at Eiorio, dated Monday, reports that the Carlists lost over 400 privates and many officers in the engagement of the 13th.

CORTES OPENED BY THE KING—SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

MADRID, February 15.—The Cortes was opened to-day by the King in person. The King, addressing the Senators and Deputies from the throne, said: "The ill-advised Prince who is waging civil war has been reduced to powerlessness and can obtain no advantages. I shall speedily proceed North to contribute to the restoration of peace. My relations with foreign powers are friendly. Negotiations are being carried on with the United States in a friendly spirit, and they afford reason to hope for a prompt and satisfactory settlement. The representatives of Spain at the Vatican are engaged in regulating pending questions in the manner required by the interests of the Church and State. My Government will lay before you a statement of the financial condition, which has been much impaired. The conclusion of peace, which is fortunately near at hand, can alone enable us to procure the necessary sources of revenue in order to remedy the existing evils. Through your patriotism the budget will be balanced and all public creditors paid, as far as may be possible, without neglecting the development of the productive forces of the nation. Our honor and rights are threatened, and even jeopardized, in Cuba, whether 32,000 troops have been sent since my accession. The Cuban war has not prevented the emancipation of 76,000 slaves. We shall uphold the integrity of Cuban territory." The speech concludes as follows: "Inasmuch as the provinces of Biscay and Alava and the greater part of Navarre have been reduced to obedience, as the Carlists are bemmed in against the Pyrenees, and as the Government position daily becomes more feeble, my short but difficult reign has not been without avail for the public good. The efforts of Spain to preserve her place in the world show what she will accomplish when her strength is no longer wasted in sterile agitations. Heaven grant her a speedy recompense for her painful sacrifices."

During the delivery of the speech the King was frequently greeted with cheers, and at the passage about the emancipation of slaves the cheers were loud and long.

Turkey.

SULTAN'S DECREE GRANTING REFORMS AND AMNESTY.

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These specials reforms are granted for the welfare of those who, having been misled by perfidious counsels, desire to return to obedience. For these persons a general amnesty is proclaimed.

Haidir Effendi, formerly Ambassador, has been appointed President of the Bosnian Mixed Commission, and Vice-President Vassa Effendi, President of the Commission for Herzegovina. They will assume their posts immediately.

Marine News.

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CASUALTIES.

Sail Boat Capsized—Five Persons Drowned.

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BABCOCK'S TRIAL.

The Prosecution Rest for the Present.

Case for the Defense to be Stated To-Day.

A Government Law Officer Goes Down from New York to Help Babcock.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—Upon the opening of the Babcock trial, the counsel for the Government notified the Court that further testimony would reach here from Washington to-morrow respecting the dispatches of Joyce to Babcock of December 3, and one from Babcock to Joyce of December 5, 1874, which have not yet been admitted.

The Court also gave notice to counsel that they would not pass upon the admissibility of the Avery telegrams until the defense had an opportunity to present evidence that Avery's name was unknown to the Grand Jury and was not included in the indictment naming the conspirators. One objection to the Avery telegrams, that it was not shown that Avery was in the conspiracy, was overruled, as the telegrams themselves tended to show that.

Alfred Bevis, the distiller, was put upon the stand and testified that Joyce showed him the "Syiph" dispatch from Babcock December 7, and that his understanding from it was that the revenue agents were not coming, and on the strength of the information preparations were made to run crooked. When Joyce showed the witness this dispatch he told him everything was all right and to go ahead. Witness continued: Joyce showed me a letter at his office, about three or four days after I saw the dispatch. I asked him for it and he gave it to me. I wanted to satisfy my partner that it was all right. I got it in the morning and returned it in the afternoon.

The defense objected to the witness stating what was in this letter, or how it was addressed, or even the postmark.

The Court ruled that the letter itself was primary evidence, and that secondary evidence could not be admitted until it could be proven that the letter could not be produced.

Mr. Bevis was asked the effect of the letter upon him.

The defense objected, but was overruled.

Witness—The letter satisfied me that it was all right, and that we would not be disturbed in making illicit whisky.

E. B. Fraser, business partner of the previous witness, was called and stated that Mr. Bevis showed him the letter mentioned in his (Bevis') testimony, in December, 1874, and that the effect of it was that their house recommenced making illicit whisky.

On cross-examination, the witness said he was pretty well acquainted with Hoge, the revenue agent to whom ring money had been paid, but could not tell just when he began to accept the money, nor how he was seduced into its service. Witness received various letters and telegrams from Hoge; some of the latter were signed "Hexby;" he collected pay to Cincinnati to meet him on one occasion in response to a telegram. Hoge kept the ring pretty well advised of the movements of the revenue agents and was generally considered a working man; was serviously in the cause in which he had been retained. Witness was shown two letters, which witness said he identified as that of Hoge, but he never saw or even heard of the letters before.

S. M. Barton, agent or manager of the Bingham Bros' distillery, here, then took the stand and testified to having remitted, in April, 1875, $2,500 to a fund of $5,000 which was to go to Joyce. He had a conversation with Joyce respecting the purpose to which that money was put.

Counsel for the defense objected to the introduction of the declaration made by one conspirator against another for the purpose of connecting the defendant with the conspiracy. The District Attorney said it was the object of the Government, by this evidence to connect defendant with the conspiracy. The Court thereupon ruled out the testimony.

J. J. Brooks, formerly revenue agent, but now Assistant Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, testified and corroborated Commissioner Douglass' account of his efforts to unearth frauds here in 1874, giving the same dates of consultations, interviews, letters, telegrams and visits to Washington, Philadelphia, &c., by himself and Hoge as were given by Mr. Douglass.

Colonel Dyer then offered some telegrams in cipher between Mr. Lucky, the President's Private Secretary, and General Babcock, during the time the conspiration daily becomes more feeble, my short but difficult reign has not been without avail for the public good. The efforts of Spain to preserve her place in the world show what she will accomplish when her strength is no longer wasted in sterile agitations. Heaven grant her a speedy recompense for her painful sacrifices."

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NEW YORK.

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DOCKRAY'S ACCOUNT OF HIS ESCAPE.

Frederick A. Dockray, whose case was the cause of Minister Cushing's demand upon the Spanish Government for the former gentleman's release and the observance of the treaty of 1795, tells the story of his escape. He says that on November 19th he was informed the Spanish authorities would remand him to his old prison, the Convent. Reporting to local officials, he was told they had no information on the subject. Freed from his parole, and not yet imprisoned, he thought that now or never was his opportunity to escape, and by daybreak next morning he was on board an American brig lying in the harbor. That night he was carried to the French steamer bound for Marseilles, but was informed that no passengers would be taken. On the following evening, dark and rainy, he endeavored to board a British steamer. While rowing toward the steamer, an open boat shot up close to him and one man said, "That must be the American who escaped." The next night he got on board the British steamer, but on arriving at Denis, fifty miles south of Valencia, the Captain, becoming alarmed, insisted on landing him. The Captain of a feluca came on board, and, persuaded by ten dollars and a bottle of brandy, consented to take Dockray on board. The feluca sailed for Gibraltar and encountered a severe gale, which blew for eight days. Blown over to the African coast, the feluca put in at Tangiers, in sight of the galleys of Centa, the nearest approach he was destined to make to his prison-house. Thence he went to Gibraltar, where he put himself under the protection of the British flag. From Gibraltar he went to London, and thence to this city.

PLYMOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL—FIRST SESSION YESTERDAY.

The Advisory Council of Plymouth Church was opened at a quarter past two, with delegates from about 150 churches present and occupying the body of the church. The gallery was filled chiefly by ladies. Mr. Beecher greeted all the delegates on arrival, and opened the proceedings by an address. He said this was the largest Council ever held in America to discuss the affairs of any one church. He referred to the manner in which Plymouth church had gone through, and said that nevertheless, though it had been set upon by various adversaries, it was a united church. Plymouth Church numbers between 2,500 and 2,600 members, while the average membership of American churches is only one hundred. The membership of Plymouth Church gives no adequate idea of the great work done by this church, and hence the need of having them here from all parts of the country to come and give us your counsel. Mr. Beecher said he hoped the Council would do what it thought best.

In explanation of the absence of notable local churches, Mr. Beecher said that some had requested not to be called, and it was thought best not to involve churches nearest to this trouble, even in consultation and, so far from their action being shunned through want of respect, it was out of respect for them that they had been excused from, for the trouble that falls upon the Council. Mr. Beecher concluded as follows: "I assure you that you come into a house of prayer. You are surrounded by many a prayer in many thousand households, and we have reason to believe that your staying here will not only be to our benefit but to your own profit, if nothing else, then. You are called not to a personal question or a church question, but to a joint one, which has long been stirring agencies. The world has it run back to a personal question. We studied to make the letter-missive so that you could make all and every inquiry which were seen desirable, and whatever you may see fit to ponder, you will act on in your own discretion; and without any restriction on the part of this Church. For myself I wish to say that I feel adequate and just investigation of whatever is thought to be wisest and best, and that I most earnestly give my consent to it. We believe in possibilities, and we trust that His Spirit upon you here that you will go home with more ardent power, more faith in God, and more success in the saving of souls. We heartily welcome you here to Brooklyn."

Each delegation was handed a long printed statement of the case of Plymouth Church, and the Council proceeded to hear the difficulties arising from the dropping of Mrs. Moulton's name from the roll. The statement declares its presentation of facts to be incontrovertible, and reasonably so, that Plymouth Church has persistently sought a mutual council, no matter what churches should be included, and never refused to invite any church named by Mrs. Moulton, and says: "If any one desires no longer to be known as a member of this church, or as a professed follower of Christ, we hold that while we cannot release him from the special obligations to Christ which he has assumed by the public profession of his faith, any one and should, after having endeavored to charge his purpose, release ourselves from our responsibility to and for him in whatever method that may seem best in the case may require. We hold that it is our right, and may be our duty, to avoid the evils incident to a public explanation or public trial, and are pained to be put under discretion furnishes no good ground for the interference of other churches; provided that we neither retain within our fellowship, nor dismiss from it, any in regular standing, persons who bring dishonor on the Christian name."

Mr. Clark, of Boston, was nominated as Temporary Chairman, and Messrs. Hovey, of Terre Haute, and Boynton of Newark, Temporary Scribes. After preliminary business, the delegation selected as First Moderator Hon. Henry of Bangor, Maine, and as Second Moderator General Bates, of Illinois. The three Temporary Scribes were then made permanent.

After submitting the question of discipline to be passed upon and after Scripture reading, Dr. Bacon prayed for wisdom in the Council, for the pastor of Plymouth Church, for Mrs. Scholly, for Mrs. Moulton and his ministry more fruitful and that the result might be harmony in his church.

The Moderator then said it is proper to remark at once that we are not here to whitewash either this church or its pastor. If they need whitewashing, they should have called others than us. Second, we are not called to review or correct the judgment of any former council. Third, not to amuse the public by drawing off their attention to side issues. Fourth, not to decide upon the main question which has agitated not only Brooklyn but all English-speaking Christendom for three years. We have nothing to do with that question—that question, namely, as it is not submitted to us; it would be preposterous to submit such a question as this to any assembly like this. Why! we are more numerous than an Presbyterian synod, and more unfit for any judicial function than the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church itself. (Laughter.) We are not here for the trial of such a case as that. Let it be understood at the outset that, even if this church by its committee should invite us to try and decide that question, we have nothing to do with it. We are incompetent, for, as I once heard a lawyer say, 'Why, appeal to the poorhouse and you wouldn't have to undergo much trial.' In the fifth place, we are here to advise this church concerning the manner in which it has dealt, and how it ought to have dealt, with what is well known as the 'Great Scandal,' to review all the proceedings of this church in relation to it; to act on principles, not facts." In conclusion he asked for solemn silence, and that all hereafter abstain from manifestations of applause or otherwise.

The following Business Committee was appointed: Lyman Abbott, Drs. Warren and Fairchild, Judge Withey, of Grand Rapids, and President Sturby.

The Moderator announced that he had received a written proposition from William F. West [laughter], which, after debate, was referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. Beecher then read the statement of Plymouth Church, and then spoke, defending himself and the course of the church in dropping Mrs. Moulton's name.

The Business Committee then reported in favor of appointing six committees, each to consider one of the six questions to be decided. Adopted.

Recess till 7:30 P. M.

The Council re-assembled at eight o'clock. Dr. Edward Beecher addressed them on behalf of Plymouth Church, chiefly in reference to the first and second questions in the letter-missive. In the course of his remarks he referred to an attack made upon this Council and church in the leading Congregational paper in New England, and he believed that if they loved him intensely, it was because they knew him to be innocent.

The Moderator announced that Mr. Shearman would make a further statement in behalf of the church to-morrow morning. Adjourned.

COLORADO.

Constitutional Convention—Point Gained by Woman Suffragists.

DENVER, February 15.—The Constitutional Convention, after two days of earnest discussion, adopted a chapter on the elective franchise, which requires the first State Legislature to provide by enactment for the submission of the woman suffrage question to a vote of the people. This is regarded as favorable by the advocates of the measure, who claim a powerful constituency in Colorado; whilst the experiment in Wyoming, on the north, has justified the privileges. In Kansas woman suffrage exists as to all school offices.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Sheridan at the White House.

He Comes to Testify of Mexican Border Outrages.

His Opinion on Reduction of Army Allowances.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Suspension of Work Ordered by the Secretary.

FUNDS TOO LOW TO WARRANT A CONTINUANCE.

Danger of Serious Embarrassment to Private and Public Business.

Transfer of Indian Bureau to War Department Recommended.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1875.

Mexican Border Outrages.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, who arrived in the city yesterday, is the guest of the President. He will appear before Select Committee on outrages on the Mexican border. The Lieutenant General has made a personal visit to this portion of his military command, so that his conclusions are not based upon the reports of others. He favors a vigorous policy, and if the Mexican Government is not capable of restraining and controlling its own people sufficiently to keep them within their own borders, in his opinion it becomes the duty of the United States to take measures to do so. Should the Committee authorize the recruitment of two additional regiments of cavalry for this service, the Lieutenant General will be enabled to make a redisposition of the regular cavalry regiments on the Texas and Rio Grande, while the new regiments are being trained.

Reduction of Officers' Allowances.

The Lieutenant General, in speaking of the proposed reductions in the allowances to officers, said that the experience of governments, the world over, had demonstrated their necessity, that they were not barely sufficient to meet the need of the service, and that to reduce them would injure the efficiency of the military arm of the Government.

Trouble in Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The suspension of work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in advance of the absolute exhaustion of the appropriations, was ordered, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, to retain enough of the amount on hand to pay the watchmen necessary to the care and protection of the machinery, plates and material. It is ascertained that the fractional currency now on hand and called for by the redemption of mutilated notes, if not replenished, will be entirely consumed within thirty days. The ten cent notes will run out by March 1st, the twenty-five cents by April 1, and the fifty cents by April 15.

Embarrassment in Sub-Treasuries.

There is also danger that the supply of notes in the sub-treasuries will fail short, which might occasion delay in the payment of bank certificates on presentation. Such a contingency would, it is feared, very seriously disturb business. The Secretary of the Treasury has given instructions to prevent any such contingency, and Assistant Treasurer's to retain enough notes on hand for the purpose. In the event of the supply running short it will be necessary to cut some of the old notes sent in for reissue.

Transfer of Indian Administration.

The House Military Committee having reported in favor of the transfer of the Indian administration to the War Department, the Committee on Indian Affairs will consider the same subject to-morrow. It is intimated by members of that Committee that they will also recommend the transfer.

White, of Alabama, Rejected for Judge of Utah.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have decided adversely on the nomination of ex-Representative White, of Alabama, for United State Judge of Utah Territory. The action was based on the testimony of Mr. White's complicity in the fraudulent Parkman-Brooks cotton claim.

Large Haul of Counterfeit Money.

There was received at the Secret Service Division of the Treasury, to-day, $127,000 of spurious counterfeit notes, mostly of the denomination of fives, on the First National Bank of Chicago, with the presses and plates from which the same were made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1874.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The Committee on Mississippi Levees will ask authority of the House to add the levee appropriation bill as an amendment to the River and Harbor bill. They will also ask authority for a sub-committee, at its own convenience, to visit the several sections, to leave about the 25th inst.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA THREE SIXTY-FIVES.

The Committee of Conference on the bill respecting the District of Columbia 3-65 bonds, have agreed to recommend that the disagreements of the two Houses be compromised by striking out the main clause which has agitated not only Brooklyn but all English-speaking Christendom for three years. We have nothing to do with that question—that question, namely, as it is not submitted to us; it would be preposterous to submit such a question as this to any assembly like this. Why! we are more numerous than an Presbyterian synod, and more unfit for any judicial function than the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church itself. (Laughter.) We are not here for the trial of such a case as that. Let it be understood at the outset that, even if this church by its committee should invite us to try and decide that question, we have nothing to do with it. We are incompetent, for, as I once heard a lawyer say, 'Why, appeal to the poorhouse and you wouldn't have to undergo much trial.' In the fifth place, we are here to advise this church concerning the manner in which it has dealt, and how it ought to have dealt, with what is well known as the 'Great Scandal,' to review all the proceedings of this church in relation to it; to act on principles, not facts." In conclusion he asked for solemn silence, and that all hereafter abstain from manifestations of applause or otherwise.

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Recess till 7:30 P. M.

The Council re-assembled at eight o'clock. Dr. Edward Beecher addressed them on behalf of Plymouth Church, chiefly in reference to the first and second questions in the letter-missive. In the course of his remarks he referred to an attack made upon this Council and church in the leading Congregational paper in New England, and he believed that if they loved him intensely, it was because they knew him to be innocent.

The Moderator announced that Mr. Shearman would make a further statement in behalf of the church to-morrow morning. Adjourned.

COLORADO.

Constitutional Convention—Point Gained by Woman Suffragists.

DENVER, February 15.—The Constitutional Convention, after two days of earnest discussion, adopted a chapter on the elective franchise, which requires the first State Legislature to provide by enactment for the submission of the woman suffrage question to a vote of the people. This is regarded as favorable by the advocates of the measure, who claim a powerful constituency in Colorado; whilst the experiment in Wyoming, on the north, has justified the privileges. In Kansas woman suffrage exists as to all school offices.

CHICAGO.

Report of Movement of Provisions.

CHICAGO, February 15.—From advance sheets furnished to the Secretary of the National Pork Packers' Association by Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the following movement of provisions is reported:

Aggregate exports of beef products for January, 9,923,357 pounds; value, $903,193.

Aggregate exports of hog products for January, 60,486,904 pounds; value, $7,235,-930.

Aggregate exports of beef products since November 1, 1875, 26,635,510 pounds; value, $2,008,691.

Aggregate exports of hog products since November 1, 1875, 164,069,368 pounds; value, $20,005,037.

Aggregate imports of beef products since January, 23,350 pounds; value $1,793.

Aggregate imports of hog products, 14,-035 pounds; value, $2,293.

Aggregate imports of beef products since November 1, 1875, 59,508 pounds; value, $4,453.

Aggregate imports of hog products since November 1, 1875, 24,240 pounds; value, $3,750.

The City of Quincy Wreck.

MEMPHIS, February 15.—The Belle of Texas brought up from the City of Quincy her cabin furniture and piano. The boat is badly broken amidships. The pilots of the Belle of Texas think the Quincy cannot be raised and will have to be wrecked. The wrecking boat Eckert has gone to the wreck and will endeavor to raise her, if possible, and if not then wreck her.

Large Shipments

of Rising Sun Flour are now arriving, which will enable us to fill orders promptly.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

Democratic Ticket Elected in Texas.

Titusville Elects the First Republican Mayor in Three Years.

Connellsville Republican for the First Time in Years.

PENNSYLVANIA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., February 15, 1876.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

At the municipal election to-day, S. T. Tarey, Republican, was elected Burgess by a majority of five, and almost the entire Republican ticket was carried. This is the first victory won by the Republicans for years.

TITUSVILLE, February 15.—At the annual municipal election to-day, D. H. Mitchell, the Republican candidate, was elected Mayor by 113 majority. This is the first Republican Mayor elected in this city in three years.

TEXAS STATE ELECTION.

GALVESTON, February 15.—The election in this city passed off quietly. A full vote was polled. The Democratic State ticket was carried by a large majority. Returns from the interior are meager, but indicate the success of the entire Democratic State ticket. Cannot get full returns before to-morrow evening.

LOUISIANA.

State Treasury Investigation—Legislative Committee Recommend Impeachment of the Treasurer and Governor Kellogg—Explanation of the Matter by the Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.—The report of the House Committee appointed to investigate the books of the State Treasurer, shows that $196,000 of the interest fund has been diverted, but was subsequently restored. After a long account of the details of the transactions, the committee say:

"The evidence shows plainly that a heavy pressure was brought to bear upon the Treasurer by Wm. Pitt Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana; by Henry C. Dibble, Assistant Attorney General of the State and at that time acting as Attorney General; by Jacob Hawkins, Judge of the Superior District Court of the parish of Orleans, by Alfred Shaw, the Attorney for the Metropolitan Board of Police, and J. H. Oglesby, the fiscal agent; and that under their combined influence, the Treasurer succumbed. But, although your Committee are inclined to look upon this pressure as palliative, to some extent, of the Treasurer's conduct, yet they do not believe that he can plead it in extenuation of his official acts. Were such a departure from the duties of a public office countenanced, a dangerous precedent would be established that would open the door to violations of law by unprincipled men, who would thus abuse the discretion and power intrusted to them for honest purposes. Therefore, though satisfied of the guilt of Antoine Dubuclet, believe he was handled as a mere instrument by other parties, who were more guilty than he, and who had forgot and to cast upon him the entire odium of the transactions. Your committee have accumulated sufficient evidence to establish the fact that Pinchback, Kellogg and thus disposed of the State funds without warrant of law, is less guilty than Wm. P. Kellogg, the originator of the whole scheme; more than Alfred Shaw, Judge of the Superior District Court of Orleans, who used his influence to encourage the nefarious deed; than Henry C. Dibble, then acting Attorney General, who advised the unlawful act, when he should have guarded the interests of the State; no more guilty than J. Q. Oglesby, fiscal agent of the Metropolitan Board of Police and President of the Bank Depository of State funds, who lent his official aid to a diversion of State funds to the use of parties not under the law, and as it will appear, received a pecuniary compensation of $6,686 for interess and commission on a loan made out of State funds by the Police Board."

The report concludes with a suggestion that articles of impeachment be immediately drawn against William Pitt Kellogg, Governor, and Antoine Dubuclet, Treasurer of Louisiana; that, by joint resolution, Henry C. Dibble, Assistant Attorney General of the State, be called upon to show cause why he should not be impeached; that Hon. Alfred A. P. Field, the Attorney General, be instructed to institute criminal proceedings against Alfred Shaw and J. H. Oglesby for violation, as *participes criminis*, of section No. 3, act of 1874, known as the Funding bill, and that means be devised to compel J. H. Oglesby to restore to the Metropolitan Board of Police the sum of $6,686 illegally charged by him as commission and interest on the loan made by the Board of Police under cut of the interest fund of the State to the Metropolitan Board of Police.

The report of the committee was received and ordered to be printed.

Governor Kellogg gives to the Associated Press, as his explanation of the report of the Committee, the following statement:

After the White League of September 14, 1874, the condition of affairs was such that the collection of State and city taxes was virtually suspended. The police of New Orleans were some months in arrears with their pay and threatened to disband altogether and leave the property of the city to the mercies of the lawless element which the ascendant. The Fiscal Agent of the State was also the fiscal agent of the police, and had a very large amount of State funds in his hands which could not in any event be called for for several months. To meet the pressing public emergency, the Governor and State Treasurer authorized him temporarily to transfer to the police account sufficient State funds to pay a portion of the arrears due the police, so as to keep them on their beats. The fiscal agent took, as security, a lien upon all the uncollected taxes for police purposes and also a warrant issued by the Governor for seventy-five $6,250, in long payments, and considering the localities in which the property was situated, the adjoining sells for $100 per acre. Send for a Descriptive Circular. Terms reasonable. Apply to call on or address EDWARD WITTISH, Beaver Road, City, any day except Sunday morning, at No. 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—FROM April 1, a desirable Storeroom on first floor of Library Hall building. Inquire of CHAS. J. CLARKE, 44 Wood street.

FOR RENT—STORE—BUILDING NO. 175 Liberty street, one door from Sixth street, suitable for any business. Inquire of L. H. SMITH & CO., 49 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—THAT FIRST-CLASS 4-story warehouse, No. 192 Liberty street, above Sixth. Has 2 plate glass windows. For terms inquire of C. H. LOVE, or BROWN & CO., Tenth street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—THREE-STORY Brick House, No. 153 Fourth avenue, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of H. W. STRICKLER, No. 5 Sixth avenue, second floor.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—TWO DWELLINGS of 5 rooms each, with finished attic and good cellar, both in good condition as to paint, paper, &c., on Center avenue. Rent low. Inquire at 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—THE three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 89 Penn street, recently refitted throughout with gas and modern conveniences. Apply to ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO., No. 75 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A VERY DESIRABLE Dwelling, nearly new, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, on Rosaca street, near the Park. Also, Nos. 5 and 7 Rosaca street. Apply to CALHOUN & BUTHNOT, 2-9 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Bed Rooms, and Bathroom on third floor; Gas, Hot and Cold Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Cor. Nineteenth and Penn.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—THE FRONT room of the desirable office, first floor, No. 65 Fourth av

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1876.

GREENBACK conventions will be held today in Indiana and Illinois.

THE envenomed *animus* of the *Post* toward President GRANT, in the comments of that paper on the BABCOCK case, hisses out at every crack and crevice like pentup steam from the loosened joints of a boiler.

A TROUT culturist company has just been organized in Cincinnati for the purpose of supplying the general Western market with this delicious quality of brain food, by means of artificial propagation. How luminously the phosphorescent columns of the press of that favored section will gleam, anon.

NEARLY all the "Liberal" prodigals are returning to their old homestead, where they rightly belong. Hon. J. K. DUBOIS, one of the leaders in the GREELEY campaign, is the latest. He has accepted an invitation to attend the meeting of the Illinois Republican State Central Committee on the 22d instant.

THAT heterogeneous, untrained, unlicked mass which comprises the Democratic majority in the lower branch of Congress, unused to power and afraid to exercise it, have fixed the time for final adjournment at April 15th. They should have selected the first of the month, though for that matter it is All Fool's day with them the year round.

A DEMOCRATIC correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Connecticut of the political outlook in that State, says, referring to the Prohibition movement there: "Prohibition has always worked in favor of the Democrats," and then proceeds to chuckle over the folly of the temperance politicians with great glee. There are some well-meaning people in this State who may possibly discover a lesson herein.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE DAVIS, of the United States Supreme Court, is beginning to be talked about as a Democratic Presidential candidate. Several prominent Democrats in Congress have, it is stated, arranged a combination to have his name brought before the Convention. He wants to be President as hungrily as he did in 1872, but the same tricksters who sold him out then will cheat him just as badly now.

THERE is a movement on foot among the leading lawyers of the country to induce Congress, in the event of the establishment of the proposed new Court of Appeals, to make provision for the sitting of the Court in each State within the circuit for the hearing of appeals arising within the State, and to direct that the Courts shall have power by general rules to regulate the mode and form of removing cases for review. The suggestion would seem to be a judicious one.

FROM the report of ROBERT THOMPSON, President of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, read at the annual meeting of stockholders in Philadelphia on Monday, we learn that the gross earnings of the road for the year 1875 were $3,365,-897 24, or at the rate of $11,687 74 per mile; the gross expenditures $2,228,483 68, leaving the net earnings $1,137,413 56. The revenues of the road show a net decrease of $121,022 04, as compared with 1874. The number of passengers carried in 1875 was 612,402, against 680,163.

IT SEEMS that the bill now pending in the Dominion Parliament, for increasing the duties on American manufactures, is likely to become a law. This is designed specially to take advantage of the growing popularity of the New England cotton manufactures. The present Canadian duty on this class of goods is 17½ per cent., and the proposition now is to increase this rate to 25, or 30, or even 35 per cent. This is a fair illustration of the manner in which our neighbors across the border, for whose welfare the free trade element on this side of the line manifests such ingenuous solicitude, attest the sincerity of their professed desire to establish reciprocal trade relations with us.

THERE is a woman in Michigan who has just been on trial for cruelty to her stepchildren, who, it was proved, had received a whipping almost daily for the last six months, and at the time of the trial were literally black and blue with stripes from head to foot. So far from denying the charge, the woman defended her method of discipline upon high moral grounds. She asssured the court that she "had taught school for nearly twenty-five years, and had whipped thousands of children," and she gave it as her experience that "it did them good." The court, however, failed to appreciate the beauty and utility of the tanning process, and hence committed her to prison for six months. What valuable service this veteran educator might have rendered the cause of moral education in a "reform school!"

ALMOST immediately after TWEED'S escape, Governor TILDEN proclaimed semi-officially that he would remove the Sheriff and proceed against him to recover the amount of TWEED'S bonds if he did not immediately recapture him. Over two months have passed, the Governor has not moved an inch in the premises, and the New York papers are beginning to demand the reason why. They will get no satisfactory answer. The man who works so harmoniously in the political harness with TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLY is not likely to put forth any extra efforts to recapture his former companion. TWEED will probably remain in hiding until the suits against him are settled, when he will appear upon the streets and laugh at his prosecutors. The Boss's adherents form a very considerable power in the Democracy of New York, and TILDEN does not dare to offend them and alienate them from him by any special effort looking to an interference with the liberty of their old leader.

THE infamous Andersonville speech of BEN. HILL, Attorney General in Congress of the "Lost Cause," is bearing splendid fruits for the Republican party. Some fifty thousand copies of the mendacious harangue were recently distributed among the voters of New Hampshire by the Republican Congressional Committee, and the other day the Democratic managers sent an ex-rebel General to that State to reconnoiter and see how much damage had been done the Democracy by the speech. He found that the injury was very serious, after consulting with the party managers in the State, and returned to Washington on Monday with a woful tale. The people of that State do not propose to sustain a party that evinces a disposition to glorify the traitor who was the head and front of the rebellion. MARCY, the Democratic candidate for Governor, made a speech in June, 1834, in which he said: "I may reason wrong, but I believe that the name of President LINCOLN will go down to posterity along with the deep execrations of all who revere and love the Union as our fathers gave it to us." It looks mightily as though he did "reason wrong."

PERSONAL.

HERETOFORE there has been no uniform inspection and testing of boiler plates intended to be used in the construction of marine boilers. The Board of Government Supervising Inspectors has at last, however, adopted regulations specifically prescribing the manner in which such inspections and tests are to be made. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* thus summarizes the new rules:

By these regulations United States inspectors, upon the application of the manufacturers, are required, when practicable, to visit places where marine boilers are being manufactured, to ascertain and make a record of stamps upon the material, its thickness and other qualities. To ascertain the tensile strength of the plates, the inspector shall cause pieces to be taken from different lots of plates to be employed, the transverse area of which shall be made equal to one-quarter of one square inch; and the force by which these pieces so prepared can be parted in the direction of the fiber or grain, represented in pounds avoirdupois, multiplied by four, shall be held to be the tensile strength of the lot from which the specimens were taken. If the tensile strength of the specimens is found to be equal or superior to the stamp on the plates from which the specimens were taken, then the plates must be allowed in the construction of marine boilers; provided that the plates possess the other qualities required by law, viz., homogeneousness, toughness and ability to withstand the effect of repeated heating and cooling. But should these tests prove the marks on the plates to be false, and the tensile strength below that at which they are marked, the plates from which the test specimens were taken must be rejected and further tests instituted; and no boiler shall be allowed for use upon steamers when the tensile strength of the plates is found to be lower than that stamped upon them. The Board has also prescribed formulas in accordance with which the tests shall be uniformly made, and tables setting forth an extract record of the test. The Reihle testing machine has been approved and adopted for making these tests, and each of the ten inspection districts is furnished by the Government with one.

Valuable results are anticipated from these regulations in the way of giving greater security to life and property.

IF THE maxim that a good Government makes good finances be correct, the present administration of Republican France certainly has high testimony in its favor. The financial condition of the country continues steadily to improve. The official returns for the past year, just published, show a large overplus, both on the estimates of 1875 and the actual returns of 1874. With respect to the direct taxation of the country, which is of a fixed character, there is no very material difference between the two years, the returns for both being about seven hundred million francs, but the increase in the products of indirect taxes for the same period was a hundred and forty millions of francs more than it was in 1874. The registration returns show an advance of sixteen millions above the estimates of 1875, and about the same amount above the produce of 1874. The returns on Custom House duties, classed as "miscellaneous," and which amount to 166,800,000 francs, show an excess of thirteen millions over the estimates, and of twenty-two millions over the same returns for 1874. The duty on sugar, which yields one hundred and seventy-eight millions, is no less than twenty-six millions in advance of the previous year. These are strong indications of the well-to-do position of the masses of the population, and of the increased consumption of coffee, sugar and other favorite luxuries of the French people. The same may be said, though it is less a subject for congratulation, of the large increase of duties on spirituous liquors. These amount to 386,000,000, being an advance of twenty-one and one-half millions on the estimates, and after deducting also new taxation, of no less than thirty millions on the previous year. Tobacco, too, is largely in advance. The actual produce for 1875 was three hundred and twelve millions, or sixteen millions above the estimates, and thirteen millions above the produce of 1874. Even the postoffice has at last gone ahead, the returns on that branch being one hundred and nineteen millions, or eight millions of surplus on the estimates, and six millions on the previous year. It may turn out, after all, that the defeat of France by Prussia, and the imposition of the enormous indemnity burden which followed, was really "a blessing in disguise."

THE statement of the New York *Tribune* that HAMBLETON, Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means, named his child JOHN WILKES BOOTH, in honor of the assassin of President LINCOLN, was proved so thoroughly that MORRISON, the Democratic leader of the House, was compelled to believe it, and to kick him out of the position. But it appears that the same influences which originally procured his appointment have now forced the Chairman of the committee to return the resignation and reinstate him in the clerkship. This Southern blackmailer in 1859; this thief in 1861; smuggler in 1862; this perjured violator of parole in 1863, this open admirer of the monumental murderer of the age, this wretch who has coolly lied over the grave of his own son, is deliberately singled out by the Democratic leaders as the man who, of all men, is most worthy to fill the important position of clerk to the leading committee of the House. Before he was originally appointed, some prominent Democrats of Illinois urged the selection of a Democratic and Union soldier of Chicago in every way competent, and once the private secretary of Senator DOUGLAS. There being no JOHN WILKES BOOTH odor about him, however, his qualifications for the office were very naturally held to be inferior to those of HAMBLETON, whose reinstatement is a deadly affront to every man, of whatever political party, who holds the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in reverence and regard. This shows what might be expected if the Democratic party should obtain full control of the government, and we imagine it will be borne carefully in mind by the people.

AN EMINENT meteorologist contributes an elaborate and interesting article to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in which he shows that the temperature of the present winter is almost an exact mean between the highest and the lowest winter temperatures of the last ten years, and is, moreover, only one-tenth of a degree colder than the average of the established monthly mean indicates. Under the operation of what he terms the law of thermometrical compensation, he concludes that we are only returning to the normal condition of the winter weather which the meteorological records of the past century show to be natural to our latitude and climate, and that in return we are receiving the large balance of heat of which we have been deprived during the cold winters which have immediately preceded the present one. Even within the brief space of a year this compensation of temperature shows itself very distinctively. Thus, in 1866, the maximum temperature rose to 99 degrees, while the minimum fell to 13 degrees; but the mean for the year differed from the established mean, based on a long term of years, only 13 100 of a degree. In 1874 the maximum temperature was 93 degrees, and the minimum 4 degrees, but the annual mean was 54.7 degrees—the same as the established mean. The writer reasons that we are now experiencing a period of extraordinary warmth, which either compensates for previous cold or will be followed by a corresponding fall of temperature, and that the mean temperature of the season is perfectly normal.

THE Texas Pacific Railroad bill is to be reported to the House to-day. It is perhaps unavoidable, but still it is to be regretted that the measure will come before that body somewhat in the character of a political party scheme, and also of an apparently sectional interest, as it will be introduced and most strongly advocated by Southern Democrats; because it is to be feared that the opposing pecuniary interests in the other Pacific roads will bring every influence to bear to make it unpopular with Republicans. It is possible, however, that this will be so plain that it will have just the reverse effect from that intended. But aside from these partisan and sectional interests the road, if completed, would be of sufficient benefit to the nation at large to fully justify all the indorsement the projectors ask. It is a suggestive fact that there is no lobby at Washington in favor of the bill, while there is a strong one against it, headed by ex-Senator GWIN, who was in the Senate at the outbreak of the war, and who earned in his advocacy of secession, with DAVIS, YANCEY and TOOMBS. He also tried to drag California into the Confederacy, and being disgusted at his failure, went to Mexico, joined his fortunes with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and was made Duke of SONORA. He has now returned to the capital after an absence of sixteen years, for the purpose of lobbying against the measure in question, in the interest of the gigantic Union and Southern Pacific monopoly.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Earth gets its price for what Earth gives us:
The beggar is taxed for a corner to die in.
The priest hath his fee who comes and shrives us,
We bargain for the graves we lie in,
At the devil's booth are all things sold,
Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold;
For a cap and bells our lives we pay,
Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking:
'Tis Heaven alone that is given away,
'Tis only God may be had for the asking;
No price is set on the lavish summer,
June may be had by the poorest comer.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, has been Winslowed to the tune of $200,000.

A Texas firm is doing a profitable business in preparing and shipping animal sinews.

These spring-like days begin to breed the house cleaning mania in the brains of women.

The Black Hills fool-fever threatens to become a towering flame within a few months.

That's write. There's to be an "Authors Carnival" in Philadelphia on Washington's birthday.

The Kansas farmers have been sowing wheat for a week past, and prospects are first class.

Lubrication. The earnings of nearly all the railroads of the country continue to increase.

The sort of politics the Memphis *Avalanch* wants just now is the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

The Kentucky House of Representatives declared war against dogs, lately, but the Senate non-concurred.

"Infallibility." Eight hundred lightning conductors have just been ordered for the Vatican and St. Peter's.

Except a man rise above, and go beyond himself, he is exceeding small. Lamar's inner consciousness is intense.

The now famous United States District Attorney D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis, seems to be getting along pretty "Pat."

The maples in New England have been very generally tapped, and sugar camps promise to be early and profitable.

A centennial celebration of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias will be held at Philadelphia next August.

An Adventist paper in New Hampshire says the prophetic period ended February 14, 1875. Quit prophesying, then.

Rents in New York will be reduced at least one-third after May-day; a significant move in the direction of "hard-pan."

All the employees of the Pan Handle Railroad are at once to be armed and directed to shoot train ruffians on sight.

The Canadian courts have just decided that lady members of Episcopal churches have a right to vote for church wardens.

A wonderful diamond field is reported to have been discovered in the coast range, San Mateo county, Colorado. Salted, probably.

It appears that of the 13,000 ministers who belong to the regular Baptist Church in this country, only 150 are for open communion.

"Give the devil his due," cries a Kentucky Bourbon paper, unmindful of the fact that if he got them the sheet in question would be without an editor.

Ex-Senator Revels will take no further part in politics, he having gone into religion. He says the two things can't agree, but perhaps he didn't try to unite them.

There is a rifle gallery with a range of a thousand yards right in the heart of New York city. It is the pneumatic tunnel which failed for want of funds to carry out the plan.

The *Woman's Journal* hopes some day to see women professors in Harvard and Amherst. Why not? From 1360 to 1780 there were seven women professors in Bologna University.

A New York rowdy was shot through both cavities of the heart on Sunday last, and lived thirty-three hours after the wound had been inflicted. The case is without precedent.

There is a standing advertisement in the London newspapers: "How to make £1,000 a year with £1,000 capital by farming in America." Our Grangers would be pleased to learn the secret.

Shrove-Tuesday will occur this year on the 29th of February. This coincidence of Shrove-Tuesday and leap year day has not happened since 1724, and will not occur again till 1944.

The daughters of plumbers and coal-dealers are not as much courted in society as they have been in previous seasons. The children of ice-dealers, however, are everywhere treated with marked consideration.

Something like a "bull." Brown, the mind reader, during his performance in Cincinnati the other night, stepped to the footlights and said: "If there be a deaf and dumb man in the audience he will please come upon the stage."

Punch highly approves of the present fashion for ladies dresses, comprehending as it does the highest graces of the two most distinguished models of female beauty, having in front the Venus de Medici, and behind the Venus de Hottentot.

Democratic Platform, 1876.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

WHEREAS, The Republican party "has seen proper, in this Centennial year, to tear away the plasters from the green and bleeding wounds of the late civil war, and has seen proper to justify this conduct in the light of history;" and (*Cox*)

WHEREAS, There is "no precedent in history and no canon in political philosophy" which the Republican party has not outraged; and (*Cox*)

WHEREAS, The history of the Republican party has been the history of spoliation, murder, death and tyranny in the South since 1865; and (*Cox*)

WHEREAS, That party is not true, was not true during the war, has not been true since the war and is not true to-day; and (*Cox*)

WHEREAS, That party has violated all law, trampled upon the Constitution, abnegated the pledges of the fathers, incited raids upon the oppressed people of the South, and multiplied indebtedness, till, like the stars of heaven or the sands of the seashore, they are without number; therefore, be it (*Hill*)

Resolved, That this is not a nation.—*Tucker.*

Resolved, That the right of secession, though not expressed in the Constitution, is a reserved right.—*George E. Pugh.*

Resolved, That martyrs owe no apology to tyrants, and while we are ready to make every sacrifice to the Union, secession, however defended and opposed, will confess no sin to fanaticism, however bigoted and exacting.—*Hill.*

Resolved, That the grace and magnanimity of the Republican party is exhibited in the master enslaved, in intelligence disfranchised, in society disordered, in States subverted, and in Legislatures dispersed.—*Hill.*

Resolved, That in Robert E. Lee, who now sleeps in death, was embodied one of the noblest Americans who ever trod this soil, and no dishonor can ever, by implication or expression, be thrown on his grave that the Democratic party is not bound by all the memories of the past to rise and rebel.—*Tucker.*

Resolved, That whatever horrors had existed at Andersonville, not one of them could be attributed to a single act of the Confederate Government, and that every one of them grew out of necessity, and that necessity was fastened upon the Confederates by Federal power, and the Federal Government was directly responsible for all the untold horrors of that prison.—*Hill.*

Resolved, That all the horrors and atrocities inflicted upon Union prisoners at the South did not begin to compare with the cruelties and tortures inflicted upon Confederate prisoners at the North.—*Hill.*

Resolved, That on Grant and Stanton rest the blood of our honored dead who died prisoners of war, and history will hold them and the Government responsible for every death in Andersonville.—*Grand Rapids Democrat.*

Resolved, That under the leadership of the ex-rebel Hill our oppressed countrymen would become a band of patriotic brothers, and, instead of strife and bloodshed, we would have peace, harmony and prosperity.—*Kalamazoo Gazette.*

Resolved, That it should be the aim of the Democratic party—"in the future as in the past"—to hasten the "good time coming" when the names of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, and Lee and Jackson and Breckenridge—yea, of the martyred Lincoln and the now unfallen Jefferson Davis—will be read with common pride and with common respect by the American youth, and when the last shall be honored as much as the first.—*Jones, of Kentucky.*

THE death of Mrs. Beard, mother of the distinguished artists, William H. and James H. Beard, took place at Painesville, O., last Thursday, in the ninetieth year of her age. She was a remarkable woman. Being a great reader, and possessed of a wonderful memory, she was the standard authority in all political disputes that took place in the neighborhood in regard to old-time parties, as well as the historical events of her time. She retained her faculties to the last, and, until a very recent period, good physical health. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Tom Corwin, and other celebrated men of their day, seldom passed through Ohio without making a call on Mrs. Beard, for whom they had a high esteem. In the year 1810 her husband owned and commanded a brig on the lakes. The vessel was chartered by the Government to transport stores and munitions of war to the different fortifications on the lakes. Mrs. Beard accompanied her husband on the voyage, and landed in Chicago in the summer of that year. There were but twenty-eight persons in the fort at that time, and the sight of a white woman was quite cheering to them.

THE IRON INTEREST.

Production of the Lake Superior Iron Mines and Furnaces from 1856 to 1875, Inclusive.

[From the Marquette Mining Journal.]

The following table shows the total shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior mines in 1875, together with the value at the mines:

Name of Mine.	Gross tons.	Value.
Jackson	90,586	$ 384,914
New York	70,754	283,016
Cleveland	133,875	535,500
Lake Superior	139,339	463,921
Champion	57,979	231,916
Washington	9,641	38,564
Republic	119,768	503,014
Kloman	8,059	32,236
Palmer (old Cascade)	4,071	15,767
Barnum	43,209	172,836
Foster	1,604	1,604
Salisbury	4,330	10,833
Lake Angeline	26,370	98,887
Edwards	13,800	51,200
Spurr Mountain	23,094	92,376
Michigamme	44,762	179,032
Keystone	3,346	13,374
McComber	10,407	26,018
Wintrop	7,500	30,031
Sagimaw	55,318	221,272
Goodrich	1,780	7,120
Rolling Mill	27,800	98,295
Excelsior	2,860	7,150
Marquette	3,088	12,352
Grand Central	987	2,468
Iron Mountain	1,635	4,088
Donkersley	282	705
Smith	187	468
Total	901,485	$3,515,043

The aggregate shipments, in gross tons, from 1856 to 1875, inclusive, were 8,555,156 tons.

The following table shows the total shipments of pig iron from the furnaces of this district in 1875, together with its value in the market:

Name of Furnace.	Gross tons.	Value.
Pioneer	17,606	$ 440,150
Michigan	3,098	77,450
Bancroft	5,277	131,925
Morgan	5,377	134,425
Deer Lake	4,615	115,375
Fayette	14,075	351,875
Bay	9,223	230,575
Spaulding	4,239	105,975
Marquette and Pacific	10,940	273,500
Escanaba	70	1,750
Carp River	1,750	1,750
Menominee	3,510	87,750
Cliff	2,058	51,450
Greenwood	1,505	39,875
Total	81,753	$2,043,925

This table shows the aggregate shipments of pig iron from the furnaces in this region up to the close of navigation in 1875:

Furnace.	Gross Tons.	Furnace.	Gross Tons.
Pioneer	101,381	Munising	22,620
Northern	16,098	Grace	11,340
Collins	43,940	Marq. and Pacific	29,705
Michigan	41,531	Ishpeming (peat)	1,156
Greenwood	49,202	Escanaba	8,580
Lynchburg	52,316	Carp River	1,445
Morgan	54,665	Menominee	10,852
Champion	31,690	Cliff	6,830
Deer Lake	23,139	M. & P. Rolling Mill (muck and merchant bar)	1,567
Fayette	71,333		
Bay	38,397		
Total			601,104

The following is a statement in gross tons of the aggregate yield of the mines and furnaces of this district from 1856 to 1875, inclusive, together with the value of the same:

Year.	Iron Ore.	Pig Iron.	Ore and Pig Iron.	Value.
1856	7,000	.....	7,000	$ 28,000
1857	21,000	.....	21,000	63,000
1858	31,035	1,620	32,664	240,202
1859	65,679	7,258	72,937	575,925
1860	116,968	5,600	122,568	736,496
1861	45,430	7,970	53,400	419,561
1862	115,721	8,500	124,311	984,977
1863	185,257	9,812	195,069	1,416,935
1864	220,193	13,852	234,045	1,951,219
1865	186,256	12,283	209,599	1,500,439
1866	286,972	18,437	315,409	2,495,960
1867	466,076	20,000	486,386	3,473,930
1868	502,833	38,243	546,059	3,907,413
1869	433,239	39,000	472,241	3,307,687
1870	836,471	49,298	905,769	6,490,170
1871	813,379	51,225	871,604	6,115,995
1872	955,650	58,195	1,013,857	8,186,556
1873	1,167,379	71,907	1,258,886	11,395,887
1874	1,027,940	80,051	1,073,991	7,520,937
1875	904,485	81,753	986,238	6,955,138
Total	8,552,765	601,104	9,153,869	$83,922,099

Another Vinnie Ream Project.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Ten years ago, after two of Vinnie Ream's friends had boasted in my hearing that she would get her ten thousand dollar appropriation, because she had visited every Congressman in his own room and knew on whom she could rely, after I saw her in the gallery of the Senate Chamber, all smiles, curls, feathers and voluptuous loveliness, bowing her thanks to each grave and reverend Senator as he voted for her bill and cast up his eyes for an earnest of his reward, some accompanying their glances by a bow and wave of the hand, and some throwing kisses from the tip of their fingers, which were gracefully returned by the fair recipient of his Senatorial favors, I protested, publicly, against Miss Ream's project as a swindle.

I knew little of her talent, but felt that genius could not condescend to such means of finding its reward. I knew that the eternal fitness of things could not permit the union of a great lobbyist and great artist in one and the same person; but I think most folks imagined I was influenced by bat jealousy which is thought to be natural in a homely, old woman toward one young and fair. We are not yet far enough away from the dark ages of woman's subjection, when her personal charms were her only defense, her stock in trade, for the world to acknowledge that any woman can be divested of the ambition and jealousies engendered by that state.

Whatever my motives may have been, the marble monstrosity which disgraces the old Hall of Representatives is proof that my judgment was correct; and I feel equally confident in denouncing another feminine raid on the public funds which is now in progress.

It has occurred to me that if I remain in this clay tenement until the next centennial year of American independence I shall, probably, be living in a higher sphere, and that I should like to have one in which the coal could be burned in the cellar, and the heat sent up through the house unaccompanied by dollar air. One night I dreamed I had hit upon a plan of constructing a flue which will permit air to pass freely in one direction and resist its return in such a degree that no ordinary atmospheric current could force it back; and that by means of this flue I could supply my hot air chamber with steady solicitation from outdoors, and, say, even from above the roof and prevent the hot air going out by that flue. Well, I put on my bonnet and shawl, took a sleeping car one evening, and arrived in time for the next morning took a cup of coffee in Col. Scott's splendid new depot in Washington, saw my old friend, Dr. Jaynes, one of the Patent Office examiners, and found out what was to be done, called on Secretary Chandler and thanked him for that grand old "No!" the one of two given in the United States Senate, at the time it nationalized perjury.

I went to the house of a friend to write my "caveat," and found her just going out to the Woman's Rights Convention and went along. It was the last day of the feast, and the woman in the chair explained deficiencies by saying that the President, Mrs. Gage, was with Mrs. Spencer, of spiritualistic fame, and confer with a committee of Congressmen on a proposal to legalize prostitution. I felt anxious to see the women chosen to represent the American Woman Suffrage Society in so delicate a matter. Of course they were grave and dignified grandmothers, as a part of their errand was to obtain a national appropriation for establishment of a reform school for youthful female sinners.

In the afternoon I met a friend, a co-laborer of Mrs. Spencer, who informed me that she was the person to bring Congress to terms, as she has for years been engaged in an effort to reclaim the lost women of the District, has visited the cells of ill-fame, won the confidence of their keepers or inmates, has letters compromising many of our greatest statesmen, living and dead, knows secrets of the Lincoln Administration, and could, if she chose, go and say to one, "I want so much for such a purpose!" that if he hesitates to hand out the greenbacks, she can remind him of her power and get all she wants. The friend who gave me this information has the utmost confidence in Mrs. Spencer, and feels that she only uses her power forgood. The afternoon session of the convention was disgraced by an indecent paper, read by a woman, and I left while she was reading it, but went in the evening, and, with the crowd, by an "advertising dodge" which would have stamped a convention of men as swindlers.

Mrs. Gage was present, "fat, fair and forty," with gray hair dressed *a la Pompadour*, a stunning toilette and whining voice. I fancied such a woman coming to bed to me, and had a dozen other men, on this subject in the days when I belonged to the other half of humanity, and wished she had sent her husband; but among the dozen or two women on the platform one struck me especially as owing her power largely to her good looks, winning ways and artistic toilette; and was stunned to find that she was Mrs. Spencer, the self-appointed representative of American women, to induce Congress to transfer the "Conscience Fund" to her keeping, for the benefit of fallen sisters and titutes. I read her address to the committee, as given in the press, and feel that whatever her purpose may be her plan is singularly well calculated to secure audience and to meet the approval of members of Congress, and other men, who may have reason to dread the vengance of fathers or brothers, or the legal penalties of victimizing girls who are yet children.

The case she presented for Congressional consideration, makes this very plain. It is that of a girl, of fourteen, from whom her fiend father proposed to extort the name of her seducer by a vigorous use of a cowhide, if necessary; and who was only preserved from the dilemma of confession or flight by the pious intervention of Mrs. Spencer, the lady with longest hat feather in Washington, the breakwater between outraged fathers and honorable seducers.

I will protest against another robbery of the people to facilitate the galantries of Congressmen. They have a perfect right to admire pretty girls like Miss Reand, and this admiration of her was probably legitimate, for she is pretty and no doubt good; but they should have confined their manifestations to the expenditure of their own means. They had no right to make the people pay for it. So, too, they have a right to admire Mrs. Spencer, for she is pretty, witty and becomingly dressed. They have a right, if she is willing, to employ her in covering their tracks when they go astray; but they have no right to give her the "Conscience Fund." This belongs to the people, and it behooves them to pay their debts before they build asylums for the disabled mistresses of their representatives in Washington.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

A Remarkable Journey.

[From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.]

Bessie, little daughter of F. F. Osbiston, Superintendent of the Savage mine, night before last took such a journey as was probably never taken before in the world's history by a child of her age. She has time and again begged her father, whose business takes him to the mine daily, to allow her to accompany him into the wonderful regions of the underground world. So persistent and earnest has she been in the matter that her father finally concluded to take her down in the lower levels and allow her to see the things about which her imagination seemed to be so much excited. Accordingly, night before last, he took her with him to the 2,200 foot level. The first part of the little "expert's" journey was a vertical plunge (by cage) toward the earth's center of 1,360 feet; she then took passage on the tank "giraffe," running on the incline, and descended at an angle of forty-five degrees until she was landed 2,200 feet below the surface of the earth. Bessie will be four years of age next month, and, there is little doubt, can truthfully say she has stood further below the light of day than any one of her years since the creation of the world. The infant was led through the drifts of the 2,200 foot level, and was delighted with all she saw. On observing the tiny creature led along the drifts toward them, the picks fell from the hands of some of the miners and they stared and gazed with starting eyes and relaxed jaws, believing that at last one of the fairies of the mine, about which they had heard so much, had actually been captured by their sagacious Superintendent. Such an apparition no man among them had ever seen in any mine, or had ever dreamt of seeing, as a little four-year-old girl "paddling" about the drifts. At the sight some of the miners are said to have been observed to hastily cross themselves. The child showed no sign of fear while in the mine—not even when dropping down the dark and dripping shaft—and the only approach to trepidation exhibited by her during the trip was when she was mounted upon the giraffe; she then said: "Papa, take hold of my hand."

Amelioration and Cure.

Amelioration of the symptoms of a disease is, of course, one desirable object of medication, and there are, no doubt, palatives which possess considerable medical efficacy. The temporary disappearance of the *indicia* of a disease, in too many instances, however, deludes the sick into a belief that they are cured. Many of those who have borne grateful testimony to the permanent remedial effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in cases of liver disorders, chronic constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, urinary and rheumatic ailments, have also recorded the fact that the temporary relief occasionally afforded by the medicines which they tried before using the great restorative inspired hopes which were speedily dissipated by return of the malady. The Bitters not only relieve, but if persistently and regularly taken, cure the maladies to which they are adapted.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangements of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, and take no other.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleep-easiness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only $1 bottles. Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, are you afraid of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Sold only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL'S, and take no other.

Tape Worm

Removed alive with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed, by E. F. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Seat Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Call and see; advice free, or send for circulars. Ask your druggist for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1 per bottle.

MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., Furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JOHN H. PAGE, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. J. Graham, A. A. Hunter, R. K. Stucki, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

German American Insurance Company,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Capital paid in.....$100,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages	$ 76,316 00
United States 6-20 Bonds	6,125 00
Bank stocks	3,300 00
Loans on collateral	2,500 00
Interest due and accrued	2,012 00
Premiums in course of collection	11,324 87
Personal property, office furniture, &c.	1,109 71
Cash in bank	12,254 84
	$ 155,372 41

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$ 81,401 15
Interest	11,328 19
Rents and other sources	944 29
Balance, January 1, 1875	26,702 99
	$ 120,416 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses of 1874	$ 1,328 12
Losses of 1875	16,966 18
	$ 18,196 30
Return premiums	13,754 03
Reinsurance	2,000 74
Commissions	10,814 78
Salaries, rents and all other expenses	14,041 27
Dividends	6,000 00
	$ 65,014 11
Balance, January 1, 1876	$ 90,358 41
Capital paid in	100,000 00
	$ 155,372 41
Reinsurance reserve	$ 35,337 79
Losses reported, and unadjusted	1,247 71
Other liabilities, rents, etc.	725 00
Net surplus	12,209 00
	$ 55,372 41
Amount of risks in force January 1, 1876	$3,626,001 19

W. J. PATTERSON, Secretary.

LAMPS.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

200 LIBERTY STREET, COR. SMITHFIELD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE.

Coal Oil Burners, Hand Lamps, Round Wick, Argand Burners, Hand Lamps, Flat Wick, Bulb Chimneys, Imported Lamps, Tubular Lamps, Brackets, Miscellaneous Lamp Brushes, Burners, Lanterns, Trimmings, Brass Founts, Lantern Globes, Chandeliers, Lantern Globes, Cigar Lighters, Match Safes, Side Wick, Novelty Lamps, Chimneys, Night Lamps, Dark Lanterns, Opal Chimneys, Globes, Paper Shades, Fliers, Party, Wicks, Police Lanterns, Tubes, Gas Globes, Pulpit Lamps, Gas Chimneys, Pendents, Gas Shades, Plaster Parts, Gas Globes, Porcelain Burners, Reflectors, Hangers, W

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 15, 1876.

We believe we reflect the general opinion in stating that the action of the House of Representatives in repealing the bankrupt law is wise, judicious and in harmony with a proper standard of business morals.

The law was originally proposed as a measure of relief to those who had been financially crippled by the war.

It has accomplished its purpose, outlived its usefulness and should be promptly repealed by the Senate. Mr. Kasson's objection to its repeal that it placed the whole creditor class of the county in the power of the debtor class is entirely without foundation. The creditors will be pleased to see the last of it. All over the country the creditor classes have shown themselves to be generous in dealing with the unfortunate, and in their hands honest unfortunates can readily make a settlement and get a release from their debts. The major portion of the compositions made under the amended bankrupt law has brought that law into just disrepute. The New York *Economist*, in discussing the operations of the amended statute of January 1874, says:

The numerous failures that succeeded the new bill becoming a law gave ample opportunity for a thorough test of its workings, which proved so vastly different from what was thought to be the meaning and would be the construction, that within the next twelve months the commercial classes without exception not only pronounced against it, but have unceasingly demanded its repeal, as detrimental not only to those whose interests it was thought would be protected, but debasing to mercantile morals and furthering the ends of all who were dishonestly disposed, inasmuch as it protected the debtors and secured to them the funds of creditors with which to do battle in the courts, and finally, compelling a composition under the law, by the assistance of friends declaring them as involuntary bankrupts.

Every succeeding day shows more clearly the utter worthlessness of the bill so far as it gives protection to creditors, and while merchants who value reputation and respect the laws are loud in their demands for an unconditional repeal of the original and all the amendatory acts, there is another class equally vociferous for a continuance of its operations, that others or their friends may not only have assistance in robbing their creditors, but their so doing be legalized by that national sanction known as the bankrupt law.

The lower house of Congress is partly composed of men, who during the last ten years from a practical knowledge of the workings of the Bankrupt law in the interest of the debtor class, can testify to its worthlessness, except in the legalization of fraudulent transactions, and the compelling of creditors to accept any composition of the debtor; when under the State laws, the debtor would in so place the to be of a profit, rather than an expense to the Government, and creditors be enabled by a judicious management of insolvent estates to secure a decent percentage on their claims.

That a bankrupt law is unnecessary we do not for one moment admit, but it must be so formed and simplified in its operations as to permit creditors some rights in the disposition of their property, rather than securing to dishonest traders the power to hold another's property, and the owner threatened with the law, to take what the bankrupt is pleased to offer, or get nothing. The morality sentiments that have been forced upon creditors during the last six months are brilliant illustrations of the inadequacy of the present law to meet the wants of creditors, and in the senate adopting the House bill for its repeal, the commercial body will breathe freer, since under the State laws, the courts will take cognizance of offenses that under the bankrupt law it is difficult for creditors to prove, or the courts to assist them in defining. By all means let its repeal be complete, and the continuance of the bankrupt courts be permitted only for the adjudication of such debtors as have already been declared bankrupt, and come under the provisions of the law.

—In answer to an inquiry from a city bank officer, we give below the act of March 30, 1875, in reference to days of grace on commercial paper. The act provides that "days of grace shall be allowed upon all bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, or other instruments negotiable by the laws of this Commonwealth, *excepting* only bills of exchange and drafts drawn at sight, and checks drawn upon banks or bankers, whether payable upon presentation or upon some day or time subsequent to the date of issue." It will be seen from this that checks either post-dated or payable a specified number of days after date, are not entitled to grace.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, February 14, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been moderately active to-day, with a further recovery in prices.

The special features have been the St. Paul and Chicago and Northwestern stocks, which have been in good demand since the opening of business, on further good reports from Wisconsin. But while we think that the chances favor a further improvement in the quotations for these stocks, still we are skeptical as to the intrinsic value of the common stocks of either road at present.

Pacific Mail is neglected, and there has been very little doing in Western Union Telegraph.

Rock Island is in good demand, and we think it will be put somewhat higher. It is generally considered cheap when compared with New York Central.

United States express has been again advanced, but the dealings in it are small and confined to a few brokers. From the appearance of the market at the close of business, we look for a further improvement in prices to-morrow.

Money remains easy at 4 per cent, on call.

Yours truly,

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 15, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	122	122	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	118	118	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119	119	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	122¾	122¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	122¾	122¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	123⅛	123⅛	....	....	....
10-40's	117⅝	117⅝	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	120⅝	120⅝	....	....	....
Currency 6's	128½	128½	....	....	....
New 5-per cents	118⅝	118⅝	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	78¾	79¼	79¼	79¼	78⅝
Quicksilver	17	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	....	35¼
Panama	....	....	....	....	....
Adams Express	112	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	90	....	....	....	....
American Express	57½	....	....	....	....
United States Express	70	70½	70½	70½	70½
New York Central	114¾	....	115	....	115⅛
Erie	....	....	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
Michigan Central	61	....	61½	....	61½
Michigan Southern	65¾	66¼	66¼	66⅛	66⅛
Illinois Central	93¾	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	87¾	88	88	88	88
Chicago & Northwest. pref.	67¾	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¾
Do. preferred	65¾	66	66½	67¼	67¼
Rock Island	....	109¾	110	110¼	110¼
St. Paul common	45¾	45¾	45¾	46	46
Do. preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Wabash, common	....	6	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	102	....
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	22¾	23¼	22¾	22¾
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	142½	....	....	....	....
Hannibal and St. Joe	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic & Pac. Tel	....	....	....	....	5¼
Iron Mountain	24¾	....	25	....	....
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	12¾
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	....	....	20⅜	....	....
South Carolina, Jn.	36	....	37	....	....
South Carolina, Js.	....	....	33	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	102	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	55½
Reading	....	....	51⅝
United N. Co. N. J.	140	140¼	....
Oil Creek	14¼	14½	....
Lehigh Valley	....	....	63¾
Allegheny Valley	....	....	99
Central Transp'n Co.	47¼	48	....
Empire Transp'n Co.	37	....	....
P., C. & St. L., Pr.	....	....	85½
Northern Pacific bonds	....	....	72¼

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 113⅝.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Money closed at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $710,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $606,000. Clearings $21,000,000. Sterling quiet at 486@490.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 113 and advanced to 113⅝. Carrying rates 1 to 2½ per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Governments strong and advanced ⅛ to ¼ per cent. under heavy investment demand. Railroad bonds strong, with Northwestern, St. Paul and Pacific issues as features. State securities quiet. Stocks strong and higher with an advance for the day of ¾ to 1¾ per cent., which was most conspicuous in New York Central, Northwestern, St. Paul and Rock Island. The closing quotations in many cases were the highest of the day. Western Union was weak on announcement by Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company of a reduction in rates of 40 to 30 per cent. between New York and Chicago and other prominent cities. Transactions 143,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Western Union, 27,000 Northwestern, 17,600 Rock Island, 15,000 St. Paul, 13,000 Erie, 17,000 LakeShore, 6,000 New York Central, 6,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 6,000 Missouri Pacific. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	79¾	Toledo & Wabash	6
Pacific Mail	35¾	Do. preferred	9¾
Adams Express	113	Fort Wayne	101½
Wells-Fargo Ex	90	Terre Haute	6
American Ex	56	Do. preferred	21¾
U. S. Express	70½	Chicago & Alton	95
New York Central	116	Do. preferred	109¼
Erie	17¾	Ohio & Mississippi	22¾
Do. preferred	37	Indiana Central	9¾
Harlem	143	Burling'n & Q'cy	120
Do. preferred	134	Hannibal & St. Joe	29
Mich. Central	66¾	Delaware & Lack.	117
Lake Shore	66¾	Atlantic & P. Tel.	20¾
Illinois Central	93¾	Central Pacific	89¾
Clev. & Pitts	93¾	Union Pacific stck	69¾
Northwestern	44¾	Union Pac. bonds	102¾
Do. preferred	67	Do. land grants	102¾
N. J. Central	108	Mariposa	8¾
Rock Island	110¼	Do. preferred	19¾
St. Paul	46¾	Panama	30¾
Do. preferred	79¾	Missouri Pacific	12¾
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	118¾
5-20's, 1865	118¾	10 40's registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's coupons	120¾
5-20's, 1867	122¾	Currency 6's	128¾
5-20's, 1868	123¾		
STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	102¾	Virginia, new	38
Tennessee, old	43¾	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	43		

LONDON, February 15, 5 P. M.—Rate for money at Stock Exchange on Government securities 2% per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £9,000. Consols for money 94 1-16; for account 94 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 106¾; 10-40's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 102¾; Erie 15¾; do preferred 31.

PARIS, February 15.—Rentes 68 francs 55 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 15.—United States bonds—New 5's 105¾.

Gold 113. Sight ⅛ premium. Sterling—Bank 550@555½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, February 15, 1876. }

As we have noted on a former occasion, the market as a general thing was dull and unsatisfactory, buyers still purchasing very sparingly. The decline of one cent per pound in coffees has been maintained. Other articles of groceries are unchanged. Provisions—All descriptions of hog products remain firm with an active market. The sales have been liberal.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,658	Cheese, boxes	30
Corn, bush	4,060	Wheat, bush	2,500
Barley, bush	705	Rye, bush	150
Butter, pkgs	92	Oats, bush	5,000
Hay, bales	879	Bacon, lcs	23
Apples, bbls	37	Bacon, pcs	3,750
Potatoes, bush	1,720		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting but few changes worthy of notice. The receipts are on the increase. The rates current are: Wheat—Amber and white, which are very scarce and can only be obtained by fancy points; amber is firm at $1 50 per bushel; the latter at $1 58@1 60 per bushel. The following are the current rates: Wheat—Michigan white $1 39@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 28@1 36, being scarce and in demand; Northwestern red $1 34@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality. Corn is quiet, with light receipts at former prices. We quote new shelled at 51@53c for good yellow; new car 48@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 62@63c. Oats were steady at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@44c; Western white 42@44c. Barley—Nothing doing; Canada is held at $1 20@1 25 per bushel; choice spring at $1 18@1 21; common do nominal at $1 06@1 10. Low grades nominal at 90c@$1 00. Rye quiet with a sale at 82c, held at 80@82c per bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the following advance.

FLOUR—The demand was fair and sales were quite large, principally from jobbers. The demand was principally for favorite brands, with a reasonably steady market. The millers complain of the high prices of prime qualities of wheat. The following are the current rates from mills: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 ₱ bbl; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 75; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $5 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@7 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 75; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 00@5 25; graham flour $5 50@6 75; self raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $7 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 85c per bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2½@2½c ₱ ₱.

HAY—The market could not be called an active one, trade generally being restricted. The sales in a jobbing way: Timothy and prairie on cars $12 00@13 00; timothy $5 00@8 00, as to quality; clover $7 ₱ ton.

STRAW—The market was not very active. The current rates are: Soda ash, common, 2@2½c; concentrated 4½c; nitre 4c; pearl ash 5½c; potash 7c; manufacturers 6½@7c; first sort 6½@7c; second 5½@6c ₱ ₱.

ASHES—The stock in first hands is a small one. Choice sound apples are scarce and held by few dealers. Common and damaged are plenty and have no fixed value. We quote choice lots at $3 75@4 00 per barrel; good to medium $2 50@3 00 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—We can report a steady trade demand for choice descriptions with sales in a regular way at 6@7½c per gallon.

BEANS—We have to report a very dull market, with more sellers than buyers. We quote small white navy at $1 20@1 40 per bushel; large do are not in demand; mixed do nominal.

BRAN—The market was not very active. The current rates are: Soda ash, common, 2@2½c; common 1½@1¾c ₱ ₱. Advices from the East are unfavorable for holders.

CIDER—The receipts have fallen off. The market was firmer without any quotable change. We quote nominally at $5 00@7 00 as to quality and size of barrel.

CLEARINGS—The market was not an active one. Prices are nominal at $11 00@12 00 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

CHEESE—Dealers report a good trade demand. This, however, has been the situation for some time. Prices, however, are steady and unchanged. The receipts have been light. We quote choice Ohio factory 15½@16c; New York do 14@14½c; Ohio Sweitzer 13½@14c; Limberger 14@15½c ₱ ₱, as to quality.

DRIED FRUITS—We have to report a dull market, with more sellers than buyers. Apples—Prime to bright quarters 9@10c; sliced 9@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@22c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—The market continues to be liberally supplied with large transactions. Fresh ones are quoted at 15c; for round lots from store in a jobbing way the usual advance was obtained.

HOMINY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at $3 75@4 00 ₱ barrel.

HONEY—New almond boards honey is steady at 25@28c ₱ lb. California is quoted at 30c ₱ lb.

HORSES—In slaughter demand prospects use only. Prices are quite depressed. Choice 185's rule at 150@2c ₱ ₱, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

MINCE MEAT—The season is about over. Prices are very unsettled.

NUTS—We have nothing new to note in regard to either prices or demand. The following are the nominal rates for the various kinds: Filberts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $5 50@4 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—The supply at present exceeds the demand. Prices are weak and unsatisfactory, at least to sellers. Sales were made on the wharf and from depot, round lots, at 35@40c ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—The weather being rather warm for packing chickens, turkeys and ducks are too unsettled to quote for dressed. We quote live chickens by the coop, 45@55c per pair.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 7½@7¾c; No. 2 do 6½@6¾c ₱ ₱.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock and slow. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ₱ barrel. Dried peas are quoted at $2 50@2 60 ₱ bushel. Turnips 35@45c ₱ bushel. Beets 40@50c ₱ bushel. Parsnips $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.

WOOL—In good supply. We quote city brands at 36 ₱ barrel to the trade, and $3 00 to the country; X at $10 00; Indiana at $3 00@5 00; hard barrel in proportion.

SEEDS—The market has still opened up considerably. Clover is reported from store at $9 00@9 25 ₱ bushel; timothy not so firm; we quote nominally at $2 60@2 75.

DRESSED HOGS—The season is drawing to a close. We hear of an occasional sale at 8@8½c ₱ ₱.

RAGS—Market steady. We note sales in a regular way at 3c for good assorted.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make No. 2 at 15c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

Petroleum.

February 15.—The oil market was dull at the opening, the precise figures ruling as on Monday morning, viz.: 81 86½ for Conduit and United. Soon after opening prices declined to 81 85; later the best offer was 81 82½. About noon the market gained strength and was steadier; 81 82½ bid for Conduit and United; 81 83 asked. The market was unsettled and continued to vary with different results in the afternoon prices of Conduit and United advancing to 81 90. Notwithstanding the various changes the close of the day's business showed an advance of 6½c per barrel. In our closing remarks in Tuesday's paper we said: "And we may therefore now begin to look for a healthier and steadier market." Sales and resales 273,000 barre's.

REFINED—The market seems to be greatly demoralized and entirely very uncertain. We quote nominally on cars 19½c.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull; city 1 15; country 1 00. These are certainly very low figures.

NEW YORK—The market was a dull one, buyers only inclined to hold off. We quote shipping oil at 14c.

Baltimore and Philadelphia—Refined market dull, with nothing doing of importance. We quote nominally at 13¾c.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, February 15.—The *Herald* says: United opened at $1 91½, fell off to $1 85½, and rallied at the close to $1 87½. Union and Conduit were quoted 2½c below United. Pennsylvania Transportation, Karns, Grant and Relief quiet and steady at $1 75. P. P. certificates ranged between $2 00 and $2 02½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
United, at wells	$1 87½	$1 88¾
Union, at wells	1 85	1 86¾
Pennsylvania, at wells	1 75	1 76¾
P. P. certificates	2 00	2 02½
Conduit	1 85	1 86¾
Oil City	2 02½	2 05
Lower Creek	2 00	2 02½
Upper Creek	2 02½	2 05

Total sales, 170,00 barrels.

NEW YORK, February 15, closing 14.—There are no changes made in prices, with export trade, however, still in abeyance. Crude in bulk is quoted at 7½@7¾c, and lic in shipping order; refined in cases 10@12c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 10½c; at Philadelphia 13½c; naptha is quoted at 9½@10c.

OIL CITY, February 15.—The *Derrick* says: The opening price for United $1 90; at noon it sold down to $1 85¾, and in the afternoon, being the highest point reached and $1 88½ during the closing hours very quiet and closed weak with $1 88¾ bid and $1 87½ asked; shipment $2 03½@2 05. Sales and resales 165,000 barrels.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—Market dull; standard white crude 7½c; crude 7½c; cases 11½c.

TITUSVILLE, February 15.—Market opens quiet at $2 02½@2 05.

OIL CITY, February 15.—Market quiet and nothing doing. Small sales at $1 88¾@1 89½; immediate shipment nominal.

ROUSEVILLE, February 15.—Market quiet and nothing doing; quoted at about $2 00.

TITUSVILLE, February 15.—Market quiet and held at $2 07½.

PARKERS, February 15.—Market steady; United $1 85½ bid; $1 86¾ asked; Union $1 85¾ bid; $1 88¾ asked; shipment nominally at $2 00.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, February 15.—Petroleum firm; crude 7½c; refined 12½@14c; casd 18½@19c; naptha 9@9½c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—Petroleum quiet; crude 11c; refined 13½c.

BALTIMORE, February 15.—Petroleum steady; crude 7½c; refined 14@14½c.

ASTORIA, February 15.—Refined petroleum 33¾ freight.

LONDON, February 15.—Refined petroleum 1s 4d@1s 4½d.

CLEVELAND, February 15.—Petroleum weaker and quiet; we quote decline of ½c all around from last quotations; standard white 110 test 10½c; prime white 150 test 11½c; Michigan 150 test 12½c, car lots.

LUMBER—The market continues an abundant supply. Prices for some time past have ruled low. The present rate are as follows:

Flooring, No. 1 per M	$25 00
Flooring, No. 2	21 00
Best No. 1 15-inch shingles	4 75
Molded weatherboard per M	28 00
Common surfaced boards	20 00
Barn boards	20 00
Sheeting boards	15 00

Moldings ½c per inch square per running foot.

Inside shutters, inch thick, 20c per square foot.

Window frames and sash from $2 50 to $3 50 each.

WINDOW GLASS—The following is a new list that has just been issued by our manufacturers. As will be observed the rates are materially lower than the old one, and ought to increase our glass trade largely. The discounts have also been reduced accordingly. We now quote at 10c and 10c off Pittsburgh list.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. Sth.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 3 75	$ 5 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	4 25	7 00
8 by 11 to 8 by 12	4 00	6 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	7 50
9 by 12 to 12 by 15	4 75	8 00
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	....	8 75
14 by 22 to 16 by 24	....	9 50
15 by 26 to 20 by 20	....	10 50
15 by 26 to 20 by 24	....	11 25
15 by 26 to 24 by 26	....	12 00
26 by 26 to 26 by 30	....	14 00
26 by 26 to 26 by 44	....	15 00
25 by 46 to 30 by 36	....	16 00
30 by 42 to 30 by 54	....	17 50
30 by 56 to 34 by 60	....	20 00
34 by 58 to 33 by 60	....	22 50
36 by 60 to 40 by 60	....	25 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged in 24 united inches basis.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The demand was fair. Prices are as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

	Per pound.
½ inch diameter and upward	14½c
⅜ and 3-16 inch diameter	15½c
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14½c
Hay, straw and leather twine	15½c

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14½c
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	16½c
Sand pump rope	14½c

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11½c
⅜ inch diameter	12½c
⅞ and 5-16 inch diameter	13½c
Hay twine	11½c
Tarred bath twine	11½c

CANNED Goods—The following are the current rates:

2 ₱ Bartlett pears	$3 00	2 ₱ blackberries	$2 50
2 ₱ common pears	2 00	2 ₱ blueberries	2 00
2 ₱ pine apple	2 00	2 ₱ white cherries	2 75
2 ₱ quinces	3 00	2 ₱ red cherries	2 00
2 ₱ raspberries	2 75	2 ₱ gooseberries	2 00
2 ₱ strawberries	2 00	2 ₱ green gages	3 00
2 ₱ Lima beans	2 00	2 ₱ egg plums	3 00
2 ₱ string beans	1 50	2 ₱ damson plums	2 50
2 ₱ Winslow's corn	2 25	2 ₱ peaches	1 75
2 ₱ peas	2 25	3 ₱ ₱ peaches	2 25
2 ₱ tomatoes	1 65	3 ₱ ₱ pie peaches	1 50

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. Prices, however, are without change. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $4 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11c@12c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ ₱. Currants 8½c. Citron 25c. Prunes 7½@8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 36c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 14c. Mayaro 14½c. Tarioca 14c. Pecans 14c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the present rates:

No. 1 tubs ₱ dozen	$7 50
No. 2 tubs ₱ dozen	6 50
No. 3 tubs ₱ dozen	5 50
3-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 70
2-hoop pails ₱ dozen	1 35
Glove washboard ₱ dozen (patented)	2 75
I. X. L. washboards ₱ dozen	2 25
Iron City washboards ₱ dozen	2 00

BROOMS—The following are the current rates of Union brooms:

Patent sewing ferrule carpet	$ 4 25
No. 4 extra parlor	4 00
No. 4 carpet	3 75
No. 3 carpet	3 50
No. 6 hurl, 4-string, first quality	3 50
No. 5 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 25
No. 4 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 00
No. 3 hurl, 2-string, first quality	2 25
No. 5 sticktbraid, 3-string	2 50
No. 4 stock braid, 3-string	2 75
No. 5 varnished handles, hurl	2 75
No. 4 varnished handles, hurl	2 50
No. 2 common	2 00
No. 3 shakers	3 00
Toy brooms	1 25@1 50
Toy whisk brooms	1 25@1 75

HIDES—Dealers report a dull market. The prices, however, for an early improvement is favorable.

Green salted cows	7@ 7½c
Green salted steers, light	8@ 8½c
Green salted steers, heavy	9@ 9½c
Green salted kips	11@ 12 c
Green butcher cows	6 c
Green butcher steers, light	7 c
Green butcher steers, heavy	6 c
Green butcher calf	10 c

LEATHER—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. The demand is fair and improving, whilst activity is looked for before the close of the present month. As will be seen by the following, prices continue to rule low. We quote as follows:

Oak sole, country	32@ 36
Oak sole, city	36@ 40
Red sole, B. A. heav and mid	30@ 32
Red sole, Oronoco	29@ 31
Red sole, good dgl	25@ 28
Oak, rough	25@ 28
Hemlock, city oak	27@ 30
Harness, city oak	32@ 34
Harness, No. 2 and common	30@ 32
Fair binding	35@ 37
Fair linings, ₱ doz	60 00@70 00
Belt leather	43@ 45
Finished calf	60@ 65
Finished upper, ₱ foot	18@ 22
Finished kips	50@ 90

Provisions.

The market was very firm with an upward tendency. The present rates are as follows:

Hams, Extra sm	14½
Hams, Extra sugar cured, ₱ lb	14
Shoulders, Extra sugar cured, ₱ lb	10¾
Breakfast Bacon, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ lb	14¾
Dried Beef, Extra Sugar Cured, ₱ lb	15
Beef Tongues	15
Extra Sugar Cured Clear	13½@14c
Bacon Shoulders, ₱ lb	9¾
Bacon, Dried Rib Sides, ₱ lb	13
Bacon, Clear Rib Sides, ₱ lb	13¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	22 00
Extra Mess Pork, about 25 pieces in bbl, ₱ bbl	22 00
Short Cut Mess Pork, about 45 pieces in bbl, ₱ bbl	22 00
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	13½
Lard, Refined in ₱ pails, ₱ lb	14½
Lard, Refined in 5 lb cadies, ₱ lb	14¾
Lard, Refined in ½ pails, ₱ lb	17
Lard, Refined in 3 lb pails, ₱ lb	16¼
Lard Oil, Extra Winter Strained, ₱ gal	$ 1 08
Lard Oil, Winter Strained, ₱ gal	97
Carbon Oil, Standard White, ₱ gal	13
Cheese, Prime New York, ₱ lb	13
Pigs' Feet, kegs	$ 2 00
Pigs' Feet, ½ bbls	4 15
Pigs' Feet, 1 bbl	9 10

Groceries.

The demand was only a moderate one; buyers are evidently holding off. The supply on the market is considered ample. The present rates are:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Rio, fair	21 c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	23	Standard B	10¾c
Prime Rio	22	Extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	21	Extra C—yel	9¾@9¾c
Ordinary Rio	20	C—yellow	8¾
Mocha	28	Refinery	8¾
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12
Rio, in papers	26c	Crushed	12
21 grades do	24@26	Powdered	11¾
Rio, in bulk	23½@25c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	34	Granulated, No. 2	8
Java, in bulk	33½c	Fully do	8¾
Teas.		Fine do	9¼
Young Hyson	45c@1 00	Choice do	9¾
Gunpowder	90c@1 10	White clarified	10
Imperial	50c@ 70	Yellow do	9
Japan	40c@ 85	Sft'r'd. N. O.	8@8½c
Oolong	25c@ 80	Prime	8¾@8¾c
Gunpowder	1 00	Good	8¼@8¾c
Souchong	35c@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₱ lb.	Ex. white refining	70c
Pearl	4½@4¾c	Sugar drips	60c
Silver gloss	10½c	Lower grades	55@56c
Corn	10½c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	55 c
Choice Carlina	7¼@8	Pepper	35 c
Patna	6@8	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	7 c	Nutmegs	$1 2
Louisiana	6¾@7 c	Ginger	25@30 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 2
Bi-carb, in 10 ₱ packages	5½ c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6 2
Bi-carb, in 2 papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 7
Candles.		St. Patrick do	6 7
Star, full weight	17¼c	Do. do. City	5 9½
Stearine	13½c	German mottled do	7½
Mould	14@17 c		

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, February 15, 1876. }

THE MARKET—CATTLE.

Under moderate receipts the market is steady at unchanged rates. The ruling rates of the market are as follows:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,450 lbs	$6 10@6 50
Extra, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5 75@6 00
Good, 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5 40@5 60
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 30@4 75
Stockers	3 60@4 00

HOGS.

Receipts light and market firm at the following quotations:

Good Philadelphias	$8 70@9 00
Good Yorkers	8 50@8 70
Roughs	6 50@7 25

SHEEP.

The run of sheep has been thus far light and the market rules active and firm at the following figures:

Extra, 100 to 105 lbs	$6 50@6 90
Extra, 95 to 100 lbs	5 50@6 00
Common 70 to 80 lbs	5 00@5 20

WEEKLY REPORT.

The next issue of the COMMERCIAL will contain the weekly sales of leading dealers in live stock in the Central Yards for the week ending February 16, with the prices of the stock sold and bought, which will be of interest both to buyers and sellers.

(By Associated Press.)

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 15.—Cattle—Receipts 5,500 head. Market opened active and 12½@25c better, but under heavy receipts sellers had difficulty in sustaining prices; cows and rough; $3 00@3 50; medium to good fat cattle $4 00@4 50; prime steers $4 75@5 12½; choice $5 12½@5 75; one lot premium sold at $7 00—best drove on sale this season. Shipments 1,430 head.

Hogs—Receipts 11,000 head. Market active and 5@10c higher; closed weak; top sales $4 90; packers $4 80@4 95; shipping $8 00@8 25; Philadelphias $8 00

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, First National Bank PITTSBURGH, PA., February 15, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29 541	34	79	N. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29 455	38	71	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29 783	22	72	W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer...29.640 Highest thermom....46
Mean thermom.....29 Lowest thermom.....22
Rainfall.....38

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

Wants a Pardon.

Lewis W. Harrington, convicted at the June term of the United States Court, at Williamsport, of sending obscene poetry to respectable young ladies of Northumberland county, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, is applying for a pardon. The authorities here have been written to and their reply will consist merely of a copy of the obscene article.

Arrested for Perjury.

Detective Seth Wilmot returned yesterday from Tionesta, Forest county, where he had been arresting a man named T. B. Cobb on a charge of perjury brought by Jacob Klee, of this city, before Alderman Burke. It seems that Mr. Klee had sued Cobb for $1,600, alleged to be due him, and the perjury is alleged to consist in the answer of Cobb to plaintiff's affidavit. Cobb did not appear in court after he filed the answer. Wilmot arrested him at Tionesta, and brought him down as far as Oil City, where he furnished $3,500 worth of bail and was released.

Alleged Violation of the Revenue Law.

David Reed, Esq., the United States District Attorney, filed a libel for forfeiture in the United States District Court yesterday, in the case of the United States vs. the stock of tobacco, cigars, &c., owned and claimed by Peter Wurzel and Joseph Baker, tobacconists, of this city, of the value of $523 65. The information charges that the defendants removed and sold ten thousand cigars without the proper stamps thereon denoting the payment of the tax, and that they made false and fraudulent entries of the manufacture and sale of cigars, and neglected other duties required by the Government, by reason whereof the property became forfeited to the United States.

The action is a civil one, and if it be shown that the law was not complied with the property will be sold for the benefit of the Government.

Libel, False Arrest and Slander.

Messrs. Marshall and Cohen, counsel for Harris Rosenblatt, yesterday instituted suits for libel, in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, against five newspapers for libel—namely: the *Dispatch*, *Post*, *Gazette*, *Telegraph* and *Freiheit's Freund*. Rosenblatt, who is a glazier by occupation, had been arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods and after the hearing Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, he was discharged. He complains that the papers above named, by publishing the charge and the fact of his arrest, and not giving publicity to the fact that he had been wholly acquitted, left the impression upon the minds of their readers that he was, if not a thief, at least a receiver of stolen property. He claims damages in the sum of $5,000 against each of the defendants.

He has also brought two suits against James Phipps, Jr., for false arrest and imprisonment and the other for slander. He complains that Mr. Lynn made the information against him for receiving stolen goods, and that he also publicly pronounced him a thief.

A Minister Robbed.

On Monday evening as the Rev. Henry Phipps, Sr., was walking along North avenue, Allegheny, on his way to the residence of his son, on Monterey street, he was set upon by three men. They approached him from behind, and while one of them bindfolded him and endeavored to pass a cloth into his mouth the others held his arms and the third "went through him." Mr. Phipps, however, succeeded in getting his hand on his gold watch and held it while the robber was pulling at the chain. The latter gave way, and the time piece was left in the pocket. About the same time Mr. Phipps regained control of his voice and, seeing no such aid could be had for assistance as caused the highwaymen to desist without making any further attempt to get the watch. They roughly pulled him down on the pavement, and one of them gave him three or four kicks as they hastily left. Mr. Phipps values the gold chain highly, but congratulates himself upon having escaped with no more serious loss. This outrage was perpetrated in one of the most public parts of Allegheny City, but the policeman's beat is so large that a man might be garroted in some part of it every hour, and the policeman know nothing about it.

New Publications.

OHIO ANNALS: Historic events in the Tuscarawas and Muskingum valleys and in other portions of the State of Ohio; adventures of Post, Heckewelder and Zeisberger; legends and traditions of the Kophs, Mound Builders, red and white men; adventures of Putnam and Heckewelder; founders of the State; local history, growth of Ohio in population, political power, wealth and intelligence. Edited by Hon. C. H. Mitchener, of the New Philadelphia, Ohio, bar. Dayton, Ohio: Thomas W. Odell, publisher.

This comprehensive title page indicates very fairly and fully the contents of a handsome volume of 367 large octavo pages, printed on heavy tinted paper and well bound. Hon. C. H. Mitchener, who is really the author, modestly sets himself down as merely the editor of the book; but he has done a work of which he has not the slightest cause to be ashamed. Beginning with the happenings in the valley of Post and Heckwelder, in 1761-62, he has grouped together in readable shape all the important facts in the history of the now great State up to a recent date. His record of the struggles of the pioneers is graphic and full of interest. The author has gathered up a number of legends connected with prehistoric and historic Ohio, many of them never before having appeared in print. The book is one which will not tire the reader by tedious detail and immaterial generalization, yet furnishing all that is essential in the way of fact. It is just such a book as can be conscientiously recommended. It should be in the hands of every citizen of the State of Ohio.

The price of the "Annals" is $3 50. It may be had by addressing C. H. Mitchener, New Philadelphia, O., or T. W. Odell, Dayton, O.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

James B. Heard & Co., debtors, of this city. Register's report of composition meeting presented, and an order made for a hearing on the 23d inst.

Joseph Eisely vs. Daniel Drinkenmiller, of Northumberland county. On motion, case ordered to proceed, and petitioning creditor ordered to pay Register's fees.

Thomas Rechay vs. William M. Lloyd, of Lancaster. Order made staying further petitions.

William H. Porter, bankrupt, of this city. Petition of discharge presented and the usual order made.

A. E. Stevenson, of this city, bankrupt; on petition, order made for the sale of certain goods and stock.

Three were discharged from bankruptcy; Oscar F. and H. Sheldin, of Crawford county; Reuben V. Hilands, of Mercer county, and George Fuller, of Venango county.

A number of attachment, returnable on the 1st Monday of March next, was awarded in the case of the United States vs. the stock of tobacco, cigars, &c., owned and claimed by Peter Wurtzell and Joseph Baker.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

This court was not in session yesterday.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Howland *et al.* vs. Stewart; Boal vs. Clemens; Snell vs. Jones; Katz vs. King; Robinson use vs. Jackson, *et al.*; Gumber vs. Schafer *et al.*; Aldine Company vs. Foster & Co.; Walker vs. Moss; Hershey & Co. vs. Regester; Devore & Walker vs. Crusan, *et al.*; Barr *et al.* vs. McCombs; Pollock vs. Gallagher *et al.*; Williams vs. Smith *et al.*; Neeland vs. Fox *et al.*; Nation Trust Company, use vs. Davis; Greenough vs. Wolffit *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges White and Kirkpatrick.

Lewis Woods and wife vs. Gottlieb Miller. Action for slander. The jury returned a sealed verdict, which will be opened this morning.

Wm. Ward vs. James H. Lemon. Plaintiff made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

A. D. Hartley, for use, vs. Geo. Erdner. Defendant made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jacob Reed and Joseph Reed to Charles Dicken, the bond of assignee with approved sureties presented and filed.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Barr vs. Allegheny Trust Company; Mutual Building and Loan Association of Allegheny vs. Gray *et al.*; Holliday *et al.* vs. Rose Wanster *et al.* vs. Pittsburgh Safe Company; Loucheim Bros. vs. Feil; Musselem & Co. vs. Kaun; Cooper vs. Gordon; Crown *et ux.* vs. McKee *et al.*; Law vs. Crowell; Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Milligan, Hershberg & Co.; Hay vs. Willard, owner, &c.; McGeary vs. Updegraft.

"QUEEN OF MY HEART" is the title of a new song written by Robert Thomas, and music composed by Ferd. Clinton, just published by C. C. Mellor, 79 Fifth avenue. It is dedicated to John Earle, Esq., who will sing it at the Troubadours' Concert Friday evening.

REFORM SCHOOL ENDEMIC.

Impure Water the Supposed Cause.

Report of the Special Committee of the County Medical Society.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Medical Society was held last evening, Dr. T. W. Shaw in the chair. There was a large attendance, it being understood that the Special Committee to investigate the origin and nature of the endemic at the Reform School, would make a report.

After some preliminary business, Dr. A. M. Pollock, Chairman of the committee, read the following

REPORT.

To the Allegheny County Medical Society:

The committee appointed at the stated meeting, in January last, to inquire into the origin and nature of the endemic that prevailed during the winter of 1874 and 1875, at the House of Refuge or the Reform School of Western Pennsylvania, respectfully presents the following report, as the result of its labors:

A meeting of the committee was held at Dr. Daly's office, on January 21st, to organize and adopt a plan of investigation.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the said meeting, the whole committee with the exception of Dr. Benham, met on January 24th at the Reform School, for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

By reference to the minutes, as recorded by the Secretary Dr. J. N. Dickson, we ascertain that the boys corridor was first examined and found to be 125 feet long, thirty feet wide, and forty-five feet high, and contained five tiers of cells on each side; center open to roof; center space ventilated by two windows, one on each side of a square which is higher than the roof, and about twelve feet by six in size. The contrivances for opening these windows are iron rods that slide in the partition, both rods, however, fast with rust; one of the windows open about ten inches, which, the nurse informed us, was the way it had been kept, and that she could not recollect of ever having seen the other window open. In each tier or range, there were thirty-two cells, sixteen on each side, four full ranges, and seven on fifth range; fifth range entirely cut off from the center space, from whence ventilation was obtained through the windows; total number of cells one hundred and thirty-five (135); all of the cells eight feet long, six feet wide and eight feet high, giving an air space of 384 cubic feet for each; every cell contained a small iron bedstead. The only ventilation afforded was by means of a window twenty inches wide by sixty-two inches in height (the lower sash of which was designed to be raised by sliding over the upper), and a small crescent transom over the door twenty-three inches in width and three inches at highest part. In the cells on second, third and fourth ranges about one-fourth of the beds were on the floor. The existing reason given by the nurse for this was that the bedsteads had been broken down by the boys, and as they expected to occupy their cells during the night time it was not deemed necessary to replace them. The corridors are heated by steam pipes in the ground range of cells, the pipes being inclosed in brick walls above the cell doors the whole length on both sides. Two lower ranges painted, next three above white, and fifth range, floor, ceiling and hall there is about 124,000 cubic feet of air space, which would be reduced among the cells and leaves nearly 923 cubic feet for each inmate, not quite half the amount requisite for a healthy sleeping district.

The girls' corridor was found to be of the same dimensions as that of the boys' with a like arrangement of cells, furniture, beds, heat, &c.; fourth and fifth ranges never used by inmates, one on fourth range, and two on platforms filled with rags and old clothes, while the fifth range was filled with corn husks, &c.

The girls' infirmary is about fifty feet long, thirty-five feet wide and eleven feet high, lighted by three double windows and heated by an open stove. The outlook is on a yard where there is an opening into the main sewer, without a trap. Three doors open into this infirmary, one from a very objectionable watercloset not flushed with running water and emitting a very offensive odor. At the height of the disease there were as many as seventy-six containing as many as fifteen patients, including those able to sit up for a time.

The boys' infirmary is of the same dimensions as that of the girls', and fifty feet long, thirty-five feet wide and eleven feet high, making 19,250 cubic feet; fifteen patients in each room would give only 1,283 or 1,283 cubic feet of air space; the water closets in the boys' infirmary is still more objectionable than that of the girls, and the paper on the walls in both rooms is several coats in thickness, musty and damp.

The privies for both boys and girls are detached from the building, and consist of a common vault with holes and partitions between with one walk for both; vaults full of excrementitious matter to within a few inches of the top; on shelves on opposite wall were a number of painted small tin buckets for the use of inmates in the cells at night. The engineer (the engineer) informed us that he has been obliged to go through the corridors at night, and that the stench was intolerable; the privy vaults are twenty feet long by five feet wide and five feet deep, built of brick, laid in cement and surface covered with the same; they are cleaned every three months, in January, April, July and October.

The main sewer is three feet in diameter, is constructed of brick and cemented; it runs the wards, main building, wash-house, laundry, kitchens, yards, water-closets, bathrooms, the offices, cellars, and is emptied into the river (at high-water mark) in front of and at a distance from the main building of 150 feet; the sewer from the boys' privy empties into the river 180 feet below the main sewer, and that of the girls' into the river at high-water mark.

The main water supply pipe is six feet above parallel with girls' sewer, and extends into the river 250 feet beyond the mouth of the sewer. At the terminus of the water supply pipe, the water is said to be about three feet deep, at low-water, and of sufficient depth to supply of water from the river is pumped into a tank on the fourth story of the building, which contains about 5,000 gallons and is filled twice daily.

The bed of the river, at the point where the girls' sewer empties, is smooth and declines at a moderate grade to the mouth of the water-supply pipe; according to the measurement of the engineer—at low-water, a person can walk out on the cover of the water-supply pipe 200 feet, or, within fifty feet of the river's edge at the end of the pipe makes an angular or curved projection down the stream, ten or twelve feet; the fall of the girls' sewer is stated to be one foot in five.

The wells, one for each yard and designated respectively boys' and girls', are sixty feet deep, and on the platform, about fifteen feet above high water, are covered by a shed; about thirty feet from the main sewer.

Specimens of water from all sources of supply were taken by committee, viz: from boys' and girls' wells, and from the tank supplied by river and pump; the tank had been filled, and the river was at high stage; the specimen was drawn from a pipe which entered the tank on the fourth story of building. After subjecting the water to the ordinary tests for organic matter and other deleterious agents, it was found to contain impurities that would render it unwholesome, but no sufficient quantity to cause any acute disturbance of the system. The water of both wells was clear and beautiful in appearance, and contained a much greater quantity than the tank water. On adding "Nessler's test, the characteristic indication of ammonia was exhibited in all the specimens, but rather more decidedly in the water from the wells than the tank, while water in three different parts of the city (Pittsburgh) gave no indication of such contamination.

It was suggested by some that the committee had better inquire whether or not the facts would prove this endemic to be really typhoid fever; he also stated he had known epidemics of five cases of malarial fever occurring within a few months, which he and others called typhoid fever. In reply, Dr. Daly positively affirmed that he called none of the 150 cases typhoid fever, and did not show the pure typhoid pathognomonic symptoms, viz: the high temperature, enteric symptoms, such as diarrhœa, bilious tendencies, hemorrhage from the bowels, epistaxis and even uterine hemorrhage, typhoid pneumonitis, eruption, dry brown tongue, sordes and delirium.

To these 210 cases of fever must be added sixty cases of typhoid dysentery—and as the entire number in the house during the endemic was about three hundred, nearly one-fifth of the inmates suffered from the infection.

As Dr. Daly's numerous duties prevented him from recording in detail the history, symptoms and progress of his cases, which might have been tabulated and conclusions drawn therefrom by your committee, there was left for it to accept the only alternative that the diagnosis was correct, and to seek for the origin of an endemic typhoid fever.

At now being a "closed time" since the occurrence of the endemic, your committee deem it impossible to be positive as to its actual cause.

When we consider the many insanitary conditions apparent in the existence of the institution, all of which were in operation at the time of the endemic under investigation, viz: overcrowding, imperfect and irregular heating, impurity of the walls, floors, carpets and chamber utensils, and general want of cleanliness, insalubrity of the atmosphere, the situation of the building being low and damp, partly surrounded by water, and partly by ever-rising evaporation and obstructing light; and then, combine these influences with the restrictions and privations of confinement, depression, overwork and overtaxation in discipline, it is no wonder the inmates were rendered fit subjects for the ravages of disease.

Now, while it will be readily admitted that the causes enumerated are sufficient to do process render anæmic and predisposed to disease those subjected to their influence, it must not be forgotten that, as far as we can learn, they have been in operation long before and since the outbreak of this endemic, without such manifestation—and as there was no epidemic prevailing in the outside community at the time—our attention is directed inevitably to the existence of some local cause.

The committee agree with the opinion of Dr. Daly, in which he expressed in his report to the Board of Managers of the Reform School, in which he says: "That the contagium in its most concentrated form must have been introduced in the drinking water there can be no doubt whatever, and that the source of danger exists in the use of the well water seems evident from the proximity of the privy vaults and sewer to the well, as these conditions usually are necessarily more or less defective. There is reliable evidence that the well water has been contaminated with typhoid poison from vaults 300 feet distant, the poisonous matters leaking through the earth of the banks and cement, and percolating through the earth to the water veins that supply the wells. Again, the Doctor says: "The water supply is obtained generally from two sources, but during the time of the endemic the tramps which furnished the drinking water from two wells were out of order, and the boys pump in from the river during January, February and March, the girls in February and March. The supply then for all purposes, including drinking, was obtained directly from the river immediately opposite the buildings."

The danger of organic matter in a state of rapid putrefactive change, and that it may, and often does, contain (especially if derived from excrementitious matters) the specific disease cases in which it is known may be disseminated in a drinking water to a population.

It has been stated, but as far as we know without any proof, that the organic matter contained in sewage and other similar polluting materials is rapidly oxidized during the flow of a river into which such materials are discharged; this it has been asserted ("Report of Royal Commission on Water Supply of London," page 79,) "that if sewage be mixed with twenty times its volume of river water, the organic matter which it contains will be oxidized and completely disappear, whilst the river is flowing a dozen miles or so. We thought it very undesirable that a subject of such vital importance to our inquiry should be left upon mere opinion, and therefore determined to submit it to careful experimental investigation."

The conclusion above referred to, after citing the experiments, add: "It is thus evident, that as far from sewage mixed with twenty times its volume of water being oxid-

*Nessler's test for ammonia in water is a solution of iodohydrary of potassium with excess of caustic potass. When acted upon by ammonia an insoluble compound called tetrahydrargyro—iodide of ammonium is formed (N. Hy. 4 I + 2 Ho) the mercury replacing the H. of the hypothetical ammonium N. Hy. Seventeen parts by weight of ammonia yield 599 parts of the mercury compound.

ized during a flow of ten or twelve miles, scarcely two-thirds of it would be so destroyed in a flow of 168 miles, at the rate of one mile per hour, or after the lapse of a week."

These results confirm the opinion arrived at from theoretical consideration, and expressed by Sir Benjamin Brodie in his evidence given before the former "River Pollution Commission" (first report river Thames, Vol. 2, minutes of evidence, page 9), his evidence was to the following effect: "With regard to the oxidation, we know that to destroy organic matter, the most powerful oxidizing agents are required; we must boil it with nitric and chloric acid and the most perfect chemical agents; to think to get rid of organic matter by exposure to the air for a short time is absurd."

"Although, however, the flow of a river has but little effect in purifying the water by oxidation of the dissolved organic matters, it has a most material influence in the removal by subsidence of a large proportion of the suspended impurities, both organic and mineral, especially if the flow be sluggish in places. In passing through still pools the turbid stream lets fall its load of grosser mechanically suspended particles, and thus the water becomes clearer although the dissolved impurities remain nearly as great as ever. It is doubtless the clarification by substance which has led to the very general, but erroneous belief in the rapid self-purifying power of running water.

"Medical statistics will tell you more about the injurious or non-injurious character of sewage water than any analysis would do. It does not necessarily follow, as is often said, any accurate chemical measure of the sewage in the water; at all events I do not know what that measure is."

"What I think is much more important still is another point, namely, the great dilution of the sewage that would require, the dilution quite as much and more than upon the destruction of the injurious matter. Of the latter fact I have had experience, and partly because I have had occasion myself very frequently to examine the water of importance in chemical changes of what people are frequently pass by as inappreciable quantities of matter. Indeed, I should go so far as to say that almost every day that minute portions of matter, which previously were not suspected at all to exist, exercise important influences in chemical transformations."

"The injurious character of water impregnated with sewage matter might not be discovered for years. You might go on using it for years, and it might not be discovered, and you might have some outbreak of disease in the place, which nevertheless might be connected with the use of the water."

"I think that chemical analysis is not yet sufficiently developed to pronounce a decision upon the matter, and that you have a better chance of getting at the real connection between the injurious matters in the water, and diseases generated by those matters, through statistical observations carried on upon a larger scale, than through chemical analysis. Statistics elicit relations of cause and effect, on which you can safely proceed to experiment."

"That the danger is not imaginary is evident from the numerous outbreaks of typhoid fever and cholera which have been distinctly traced to the drinking of water previously polluted by excrementitious matters, but in which chemical analysis failed to detect any noxious ingredient. Thus Dr. R. Thomas Thorne, the medical officer deputed to examine into the cause of an outbreak of typhoid fever in the year 1857, in the village of Terling, reports (Tenth Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, 1857,) that the outbreak was caused by the drinking water from certain wells; chemical analysis however did not discover any noxious substance in the water, but the analytical results give for three of the wells a previous sewage, or animal contamination."

"In September, 1867, an outbreak of typhoid fever occurred at Guilford, and Dr. Buchanan, an Inspector of the Medical Department of the Privy Council, was sent down to investigate the cause. He reported that a new well had been sunk to supply the higher part of the village which was affected; the new well was supplied to about 330 houses for one day only, the 12th day of August. On the 13th day the sewage cases of typhoid fever in the houses, although they were all situated in the lower and more populous district of the town. The number daily increased, and there were in all about 500 cases and twenty-one deaths. The experience of 1867 was closely attacked in August and September had drank the water occasionally supplied for one day only, as just stated."

"It was subsequently found that a sewer ran within 80 feet of the well, and that the sewage leaked through the brickwork and saturated the surrounding soil just above the spring supplied the well. The water was afterward analyzed, and no ingredients were found that would lead to the suspicion that the impurity, however showed that each 10,000 pounds of it had been previously polluted with a quarter of a grain of animal matter equivalent to that found in 7,330 pounds of average London sewage."

"Similar outbreaks of typhoid fever in many other places have been ascribed by the medical officers to the pollution of wells by the excrementa pollution of drinking water. In a previous paragraph, I have shown, that organic animal pollution, but in no instance was any deleterious substance found in the water; indeed, it is obviously impossible for any chemist to detect the fatal ingredient until the physiologist has discovered what ingredient it is in excrementitious matters, which at certain times produce such disastrous results."

"When the nitrogenous organic matter undergoes decomposition, ammonia is one of its most frequent products, and when oxidation of such matter proceeds, ammonia and nitric acid are further product of decomposition. Neither ammonia nor nitric acid can be said to be detrimental to health, except in large proportion they are or may be contained in waters. But the presence of ammonia, especially, leads us to infer the more immediate presence of putrescible (nitrogenous organic) matter just preceding. While the acid compound (nitric acid,) organic matter was present longer antecedent. Hence, it is useful to determine the amount of ammonia present in a water, in order to infer something of sewage. Nitric acid is less frequently determined, because it shows that the sewage if any, was in a fair way to be destroyed and that the stench was intolerable; the privy vaults are twenty feet long by five feet wide and five feet deep, built of brick, laid in cement and surface covered with the same; they are cleansed every three months, in January, April, July and October.

The main sewer is three feet in diameter, is constructed of brick and cemented; it runs the wards, main building, wash-house, laundry, kitchens, yards, water-closets, bathrooms, the offices, cellars, and is emptied into the river (at high-water mark) in front of and at a distance from the main building of 150 feet; the sewer from the boys' privy empties into the river 180 feet below the main sewer, and that of the girls' into the river at high-water mark.

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"I think that chemical analysis is not yet sufficiently developed to pronounce a decision upon the matter, and that you have a better chance of getting at the real connection between the injurious matters in the water, and diseases generated by those matters, through statistical observations carried on upon a larger scale, than through chemical analysis. Statistics elicit relations of cause and effect, on which you can safely proceed to experiment."

"That the danger is not imaginary is evident from the numerous outbreaks of typhoid fever and cholera which have been distinctly traced to the drinking of water previously polluted by excrementitious matters, but in which chemical analysis failed to detect any noxious ingredient. Thus Dr. R. Thomas Thorne, the medical officer deputed to examine into the cause of an outbreak of typhoid fever in the year 1857, in the village of Terling, reports (Tenth Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council, 1857,) that the outbreak was caused by the drinking water from certain wells; chemical analysis however did not discover any noxious substance in the water, but the analytical results give for three of the wells a previous sewage, or animal contamination."

"In September, 1867, an outbreak of typhoid fever occurred at Guilford, and Dr. Buchanan, an Inspector of the Medical Department of the Privy Council, was sent down to investigate the cause. He reported that a new well had been sunk to supply the higher part of the village which was affected; the new well was supplied to about 330 houses for one day only, the 12th day of August. On the 13th day the sewage cases of typhoid fever in the houses, although they were all situated in the lower and more populous district of the town. The number daily increased, and there were in all about 500 cases and twenty-one deaths. The experience of 1867 was closely attacked in August and September had drank the water occasionally supplied for one day only, as just stated."

"It was subsequently found that a sewer ran within 80 feet of the well, and that the sewage leaked through the brickwork and saturated the surrounding soil just above the spring supplied the well. The water was afterward analyzed, and no ingredients were found that would lead to the suspicion that the impurity, however showed that each 10,000 pounds of it had been previously polluted with a quarter of a grain of animal matter equivalent to that found in 7,330 pounds of average London sewage."

"Similar outbreaks of typhoid fever in many other places have been ascribed by the medical officers to the pollution of wells by the excrementa pollution of drinking water. In a previous paragraph, I have shown, that organic animal pollution, but in no instance was any deleterious substance found in the water; indeed, it is obviously impossible for any chemist to detect the fatal ingredient until the physiologist has discovered what ingredient it is in excrementitious matters, which at certain times produce such disastrous results."

"When the nitrogenous organic matter undergoes decomposition, ammonia is one of its most frequent products, and when oxidation of such matter proceeds, ammonia and nitric acid are further product of decomposition. Neither ammonia nor nitric acid can be said to be detrimental to health, except in large proportion they are or may be contained in waters. But the presence of ammonia, especially, leads us to infer the more immediate presence of putrescible (nitrogenous organic) matter just preceding. While the acid compound (nitric acid,) organic matter was present longer antecedent. Hence, it is useful to determine the amount of ammonia present in a water, in order to infer something of sewage. Nitric acid is less frequently determined, because it shows that the sewage if any, was in a fair way to be destroyed and that the stench was intolerable; the privy vaults are twenty feet long by five feet wide and five feet deep, built of brick, laid in cement and surface covered with the same; they are cleansed every three months, in January, April, July and October.

The main sewer is three feet in diameter, is constructed of brick and cemented; it runs the wards, main building, wash-house, laundry, kitchens, yards, water-closets, bathrooms, the offices, cellars, and is emptied into the river (at high-water mark) in front of and at a distance from the main building of 150 feet; the sewer from the boys' privy empties into the river 180 feet below the main sewer, and that of the girls' into the river at high-water mark.

The main water supply pipe is six feet above parallel with girls' sewer, and extends into the river 250 feet beyond the mouth of the sewer. At the terminus of the water supply pipe, the water is said to be about three feet deep, at low-water, and of sufficient depth to supply of water from the river is pumped into a tank on the fourth story of the building, which contains about 5,000 gallons and is filled twice daily.

The bed of the river, at the point where the girls' sewer empties, is smooth and declines at a moderate grade to the mouth of the water-supply pipe; according to the measurement of the engineer—at low-water, a person can walk out on the cover of the water-supply pipe 200 feet, or, within fifty feet of the river's edge at the end of the pipe makes an angular or curved projection down the stream, ten or twelve feet; the fall of the girls' sewer is stated to be one foot in five.

The wells, one for each yard and designated respectively boys' and girls', are sixty feet deep, and on the platform, about fifteen feet above high water, are covered by a shed; about thirty feet from the main sewer.

Specimens of water from all sources of supply were taken by committee, viz: from boys' and girls' wells, and from the tank supplied by river and pump; the tank had been filled, and the river was at high stage; the specimen was drawn from a pipe which entered the tank on the fourth story of building. After subjecting the water to the ordinary tests for organic matter and other deleterious agents, it was found to contain impurities that would render it unwholesome, but no sufficient quantity to cause any acute disturbance of the system. The water of both wells was clear and beautiful in appearance, and contained a much greater quantity than the tank water. On adding "Nessler's test, the characteristic indication of ammonia was exhibited in all the specimens, but rather more decidedly in the water from the wells than the tank, while water in three different parts of the city (Pittsburgh) gave no indication of such contamination.

It was suggested by some that the committee had better inquire whether or not the facts would prove this endemic to be really typhoid fever; he also stated he had known epidemics of five cases of malarial fever occurring within a few months, which he and others called typhoid fever. In reply, Dr. Daly positively affirmed that he called none of the 150 cases typhoid fever, and did not show the pure typhoid pathognomonic symptoms, viz: the high temperature, enteric symptoms, such as diarrhœa, bilious tendencies, hemorrhage from the bowels, epistaxis and even uterine hemorrhage, typhoid pneumonitis, eruption, dry brown tongue, sordes and delirium.

To these 210 cases of fever must be added sixty cases of typhoid dysentery—and as the entire number in the house during the endemic was about three hundred, nearly one-fifth of the inmates suffered from the infection.

As Dr. Daly's numerous duties prevented him from recording in detail the history, symptoms and progress of his cases, which might have been tabulated and conclusions drawn therefrom by your committee, there was left for it to accept the only alternative that the diagnosis was correct, and to seek for the origin of an endemic typhoid fever.

At now being a "closed time" since the occurrence of the endemic, your committee deem it impossible to be positive as to its actual cause.

When we consider the many insanitary conditions apparent in the existence of the institution, all of which were in operation at the time of the endemic under investigation, viz: overcrowding, imperfect and irregular heating, impurity of the walls, floors, carpets and chamber utensils, and general want of cleanliness, insalubrity of the atmosphere, the situation of the building being low and damp, partly surrounded by water, and partly by ever-rising evaporation and obstructing light; and then, combine these influences with the restrictions and privations of confinement, depression, overwork and overtaxation in discipline, it is no wonder the inmates were rendered fit subjects for the ravages of disease.

Now, while it will be readily admitted that the causes enumerated are sufficient to do process render anæmic and predisposed to disease those subjected to their influence, it must not be forgotten that, as far as we can learn, they have been in operation long before and since the outbreak of this endem